BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 245 BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
244, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th Oct.	MOOLTAN x		20,847
26th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,963
19th "	DEVANHA		8,161
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA †		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced fares :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,978
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th "	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,641
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Colombo, Australia
10th Nov.*	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan, Australia
24th "	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan, Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Oct'r	VARNA	Bussreh via Karachi
17th "	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
19th "	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar. Coastports
2'st "	BANKURA	Bussreh via Karachi & P. Gulf ports
28th Oct.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bussreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama	5898	6th Oct.	15th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	20th "	20th "
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tambo Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29th "
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	30th Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

Due	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	358	240	160
Kobe	693	466	258	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 2627 Telegrams YUSEN.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up
Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Randjarmasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.
If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion Constipation, etc.
Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills
For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars :—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give a trial

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED STAFF for Dyeing and Bleaching Factory. Apply with certificate to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—The following staff for Commercial Offices:—Representatives, Agents, Manager, Secretary, Accountants and Clerks. Apply stating qualifications with one anna stamp for reply to N. E. BUREAU, DELHI.
A R1970

WANTED—A LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY. He must be an M.Sc. and must have a teaching experience. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Apply to the REGISTRAR, Muslim University, Aligarh, immediately.
A 24272

WANTED A CLERK.—A graduate of the Bombay University for post of a Clerk in the Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, on pay Rs. 70 per mensem with prospects of future promotion. Preference will be given to applicants belonging to the backward classes. Apply to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, with the following particulars:—(1) Caste. (2) Date of birth. (3) Qualifications and previous experience, if any.
A 24295.

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR for a Charitable Dispensary (for Ladies and children) to be opened shortly in the Fort. Apply stating terms, qualifications, and previous experience, (also the copies of testimonials) to SHETH VASSANJI NARANJI and SHETH MULJI RANCHORDAS, Managing Trustees and Executors of the Estate of Bai Kahibai Kalianji Ladha, 1, Sunnel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay (No. 3).
A R1947

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MATRIC STUDENTS for expert Tuitions in Mathematics and Persian, Foreigners for easy Lessons in Hindustani. Apply experienced Munshi-Master, Box No. 1027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1984

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For any community, airy and well ventilated FLATS of summit Building, situated on Tardeo, Forjett Street with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70-80-90 and Rs. 100 p.m. Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSEY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
O R1952

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Taleoka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1880

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for LEUCODERMA. PATCHES, etc., in four weeks. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R1989

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUSCRIPT 'MIRAT-E-MOHOMEDI', History of Gujarat in Urdu, published recently. Sanctioned by Bombay Government to all Educational Institutions of the Presidency. Pages 288, Price Rs. 2-8-0. Apply G. A. SHAIKH, Principal, V. J. Madresa, Porbander.
L R1964

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Hedows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

CANADA BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

TYPEWRITERS—Office, Single shift cheap, just imported, Special dealers discount. Write:—WESTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box 51, Karachi.
T R1971.

X'MAS and NEW YEAR CARDS and CALENDARS for 1926. We have received a large consignment of X'mas Cards, Anto Stationery Assorted packets, New Year Cards and Dainty Calendars for wholesale up-country dealers, sample packets worth 5 rupees will be sent by V. P. P. only on request. Indian Book Depot, 55, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
R1978.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BIR GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.
MORARJI GOCULDAS DEVJI Petitioner.

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated 2nd October, 1925, on the petition of Morarji Gocouldas Devji, the petitioner abovenamed, IT WAS ORDERED that the abovenamed The Bir Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., be wound up by the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the provisions of The Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 AND IT WAS ALSO INTER ALIA ORDERED that N. H. Moos be appointed the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company (without security) with all the powers under Section 179 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1925.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
C24298

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID CONVEYANCE OF DE SOUZA STREET PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Conveyance relating to the immoveable property at DE SOUZA STREET, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 513 and 513, New No. 6166, Old Survey No. 937, New Survey No. 2270, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of the Bombay Municipality under Old No. 10 and New Nos. 42, 44 and 46 belonging to our client, ANANDJI SOONDERJI SHIVJI, has been LOST or MISLAID.

Anybody finding the said document and returning it to our client or anybody giving any information which will lead to the discovery and return of the same will be given a reward of Rs. 100 by our said client.

Person or persons claiming or having any claim, right, title or interest on the said document or the property covered thereby either by way of lien, mortgage, charge or in any other manner howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date of the publication hereof at their office at 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONVEYANCE.

CONVEYANCE bearing date the 22ND day of DECEMBER, 1887, and made between HEERABAI, WIDOW OF VUSSONJI GOVERDHUN, and SOORJI VASSANJI alias SOORJI ANANDJEE of the one part and SOONDERJI SEWJI of the other part.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1925.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Anandji Soonderji Shivji.
C24296

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's office not later than 7th November, 1925, from Medical Graduates for the post of Professor of Pathology, and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of the Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, on a salary of Rs. 1,200-50/2-1,750 per mensem. The appointment will be on probation for two years and pensionable, and terminable at 6 months' notice on either side. The incumbent will be barred from private practice. The applicants should furnish the following information:—

(a) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(b) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Date of birth.
(d) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(e) Details of previous experience supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA,
M.D. (Cantab.),
Captain, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C24297

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE THANA ELECTRIC LICENSE.

WHEREAS MESSRS. P. PATEL & CO., of Abba Building, Carnac Road Bombay has applied for a license to supply Electrical energy to Thana City near Bombay, notice is hereby given that any local authority, Company or person desirous of making any representation with reference to the application may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government P.W.D., P.W.D. Secretariat, Fort, Bombay within three months from 15th October, 1925.

DRAFT LICENSE.

THE THANA ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1925.

License for the supply of electric energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended in 1922.

License is hereby granted to Messrs. Phiroze Erachshaw, Behramji Muncherji and Rustomji Pestonji, carrying on business under the name and style of P. Patel and Co. and having their present office at Abba Building, Carnac Road, Bombay, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon terms and conditions all specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as "The Thana Electric License, 1925."

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several terms, words and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended in 1922, or by the Rules thereunder meanings are assigned, shall have in this License the same respective meanings, provided that in this License:—

(1) The "Act" shall mean "the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended in 1922" and

(2) The expression "the Licensee" shall mean and include Messrs. Phiroze Erachshaw, Behramji Muncherji and Rustomji Pestonji carrying on business under the name and style of P. Patel and Co. and their permitted assigns, and

(3) The expression "Deposited Map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified, which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department and by the Licensees under the name and style of "P. Patel and Co." and

(4) The date of the notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted, is in this License referred to as "the commencement of this License."

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause 1-(a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause, be two years from the commencement of this License.

(2) The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause, be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees two thousand respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by this License is the whole of the area included in the town of Thana, including Nawpada, Kopri, and Chendni, the boundaries of which are delineated in the Deposited Map, and the area of supply is shown as surrounded by a green boundary line.

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and the Rules thereunder, the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the area of supply for all purposes except in bulk to a distributing Licensee.

Provided that no supply of energy shall be commenced to be given by the Licensees to any owner or occupier of private premises until the Government of Bombay have approved the form of requisition to be made by such owner or occupier for such supply of energy and also the form of written contract or agreement with the Licensees to take a supply of energy, which is to be executed or entered into by such owner or occupier and until the Government of Bombay have also approved the amounts of all miscellaneous charges which the Licensees propose to make against such owner or occupier incidental to or in connection with such supply.

SYSTEMS OF SUPPLY.

6. (1) The systems of supply in pursuance of this License shall be alternating current, single or three phase system, with pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 to 400 volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay, adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The feeders, distributing mains and service lines may be aerial or underground in whole or in part and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the Licensees in strict conformity with the Act and the Rules thereunder.

Provided that nothing in this License shall authorize the Licensees to use overhead mains at any higher pressure than medium pressure without the sanction in writing of the Local Government in each case and subject to any conditions or limitations which the Local Government may prescribe.

(3) Where overhead mains carrying alternating current are used, due precautions shall be taken by the Licensees to avoid any possible interference with the adjacent telegraph or telephone circuits due to inductive effects.

(4) For the purpose of Rule 61 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, the maximum wind pressure shall be taken as 15 lbs. per square foot.

AREA OF COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay under clause IV of the Schedule to the Act are the following, viz. such works as may be required for the purpose of the general supply of electrical energy throughout such streets or part of streets as are mentioned in the annexure, (1) to this License and marked red on the Deposited Map.

(2) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of the sub-clause (1), the License may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Transforming and Distributing Stations shall be in the area of supply above referred to.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

9. The prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by Government in accordance with clause X of the Schedule to the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the method.

BREAKING UP OF RAILWAYS.

10. In pursuance of the provisions of Section 12 sub-section (5) of the Act the Licensees are hereby specially authorised within the area of supply to break up the soil and pavement of the portions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway so far only as concerns level crossing and parts of the Railway running along the high way.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of 50 years from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of twenty years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees to be paid for in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act shall be their market value at the time of such purchase, which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by Arbitration, due regard being had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added to such value so computed as aforesaid on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with section 3, sub-section (2) clause (d) (ii) of the Act it is hereby declared that the Transforming and Distributing Stations to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form Part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of the License the Licensees may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given, assign the License and transfer the whole of the undertaking, in respect of which this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, material and plant of the Licensees) to a company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the laws for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force there and having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligation imposed upon the Licensees under this License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer the right, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such company formed as aforesaid.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

COMPULSORY AREA:—

Station Road and Jail Road.

SECOND ANNEXURE MAXIMUM CHARGES.

(a) The term "Unit" as used in this annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of 1000 Amperes (one thousand amperes) flowing under an electromotive force, of one volt during an hour.

(b) The following are the maximum prices which the Licensees are entitled to charge:—

(1) For energy used for lighting and fans:—For each unit a sum of annas six only.

(2) For energy used for power purposes:

For each unit a sum of annas three only for motors upto 5 B.H.P. annas two and pies six only for motors from over 5 B.H.P. upto 10 B.H.P.

(c) Where energy is supplied by meter as per clause (b) above a minimum charge of Rs. 2 (exclusive of meter hire) in the case of lights fans and heaters and Rs. 4 per B.H.P. in the case of motive power shall be leviable per meter installed per month whether energy to that extent is consumed or not.

Plans of area of supply can be inspected at and copies of draft license may be obtained from Messrs. P. PATEL & CO., Abba Building, Carnac Road, Bombay, at Rupee one per copy.
24287

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AUCTION SALES.

USSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

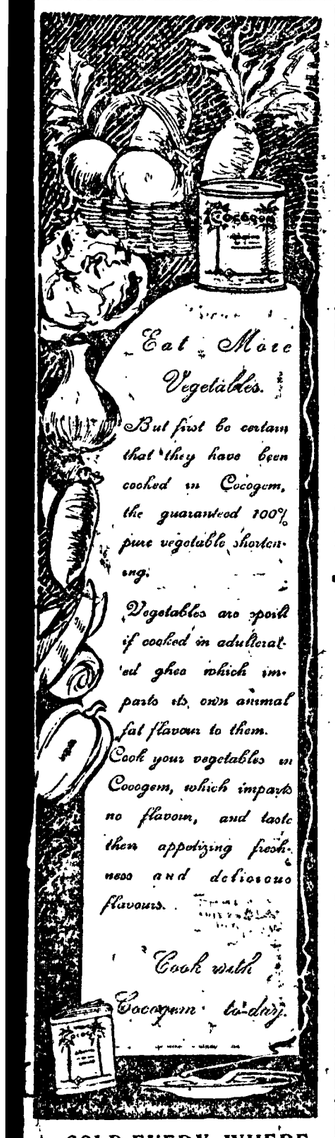
AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1925, at 10 a.m. sharp and if necessary on following days on the premises of said Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, in small lots but in large stocks to meet the convenience of purchasers the following stores, also it is a good opportunity for Shipchandlers. Hardware Merchants and Chemists.

Brass scrap, boring Soissol, crushed cases, gun. Copper scrap, lead scrap, zinc scrap, bronzenickel with and without traces of lead, steel scrap, old ammunition boxes steel and wrought iron, iron wrought hoop, steel rod octagonal, flat round, mild round, tin plates of different guages and sizes, wire brass hard of different guages, alum commercial bitumen, whiting, coloured, copper carbonate crude and pure Isinglass, kit composition, oil fish, parumaches cement, resin black, nails steel clasp cut of different sizes, nails, wire hard round mild, round shank of different sizes, screws pan flat head tinned of different guages and sizes in large stocks, cloth lasting dyed, silk No. 2 silk sewing thread No. 2 conduit tubing 5/8" charts porcelain of different upper and lower and sizes and other stores too numerous to mention.

SALE CONDITIONS—Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent deposit when lot is knocked down to his or their name and will have to pay in full and remove the same immediately. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
94 Main Street, Camp, Poona.


Eat More Vegetables.
But first be certain that they have been cooked in Cocogem, the guaranteed 100% pure vegetable shortening.
Vegetables are spoilt if cooked in adulterated ghee which imparts its own animal fat flavour to them.
Cook your vegetables in Cocogem, which imparts no flavour, and taste them appetizing freshness and delicious flavours.
Cook with Cocogem to-day.

SOLD EVERY WHERE

DIABETES

World-Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE;
Our letter No.—32180.

Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5, Delhi.
Gentlemen,
I tried your Diabetic Specific on Mr. Jaddar Madappa. He has completed the prescribed course of 12 weeks.
Before commencing the treatment his urine contained sugar, and Sp: gravity was 1040 without exertion.
You may publish this letter.
Yours sincerely,
S. VARADA ANJANGAR, L.M. & S.
Medical Officer,
Semi-Itinerant Dispensary,
Humchada Kattay, Shimoga,
(Mysore Province).
Note.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. (6)

AMUSEMENTS.

SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
FRIDAY, 16th Octr. 3-30 P.M. NOON.
"SAUNSHAYA KALLOL"
Revatee ;—Raghuvir Saokar.
AT
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME!
FOR DEEPAVALI HOLIDAYS!!
GRAND CHANGE!!!
FORTUNE & FOOLS
Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.
See the admirable acting of the Film Star Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

GAIETY THEATRE
Subadra's Wedding
IN TAMIL BY
SARASWATHI SANGEETHA SABHA
ON
FRIDAY, 16th Octr. 6 P.M. (S. T.)
TALENTED ACTORS.
CHARMING MUSIC.
First time staging in Bombay.
Don't miss this opportunity

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The weather is disturbed over the centre of the Bay and a depression appears to be forming off Diamond Island. The unsettled conditions off Konkan have disappeared. Rainfall has again been widespread in North-east India, but has decreased in the Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, South Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast and local in Burma, East Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central Provinces, and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island six inches; Maymyo one; Sibsagar three; Narayanganj and Burdwan one; Calcutta one and a half; Berhanpur two; Jalpaiguri three; Balasore four; Hukitala and Cuttack one; Puri one and a half; Chaibasa two; Nagpur one and a half; Raipur one; Karwar four; Hyderabad (Deccan), Vizagapatam and Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—An extension in Central Burma and a decrease in Hyderabad.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th October, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Multan and the minimum at Ambala; elsewhere temperature was almost normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 105 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the north of the province the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the north-western districts; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect except at Karachi, where it is in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal at Mount Abu and the maximum alone in upper Sind and the rest of Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and Cutch and locally in Gujarat, and in excess at Veraval. Day temperature was above normal except at the coast stations; night temperature was higher than usual locally in Kathiawar and lower at Deesa. A maximum temperature of 109 deg. was recorded yesterday at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur has had 1.58in. of rain and Raipur 1.09in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the northern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the south-east of the province and in defect in the north-west. Maximum temperature was below normal in the former area; the minimum was higher than usual at Amraoti and Chanda, and lower at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Marmagao has had 0.80in. of rain and Karwar 3.33in. Skies are lightly clouded over the north of the division and heavily clouded over the south. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 89.7 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 80.8 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad has had 0.41in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.92in. Skies are in general lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad and in excess in the central Bombay Deccan and east Hyderabad. Day temperature was lower than usual in the last mentioned area and at Bijapur; night temperature was above normal at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan and east Hyderabad, and local in the east Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces and Malabar. The only amount which remains to be mentioned, is 0.57in. at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable on the west coast of the Peninsula.

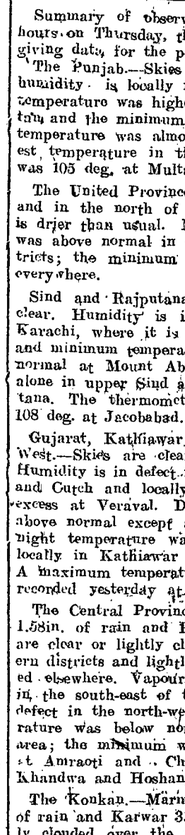
Daily Weather Telegram for the 14th October, 1925, issued from Simla:—

Conditions are becoming unsettled in the Andaman Sea and the depression off the north Coromandel coast persists. Weather is still slightly unsettled off the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Port Blair, Diamond Island one inch and a half; Yamethin one; Maymyo three; Monywa, Myitkyina, Narayanganj, Barisal, Midnapore two; Noakhali, Satkhira one; Saugor Island, Jalpaiguri three; Khulna, Hukitala one and a half; Ranchi one; Nizamabad, Hyderabad (Deccan) two; Gulburga, Raichur three; Cuddapah one; Kurnool, Masulipatam one and a half; Calingapatam one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF OCT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	1.01	1.37	—0.36	9.78
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.40	5.03	—2.63	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	25.34	22.53	+2.81	34.77
Lahore	..	15.94	15.01	+0.93	19.62
Risser	..	11.17	11.50	—0.33	14.47
Ambala	..	30.99	28.78	+2.21	30.45
Delhi	..	15.04	22.92	—3.98	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	29.85	24.19	+5.66	26.90
Mainpuri	..	29.15	24.74	+6.40	27.07
Jhansi	..	29.80	23.68	+6.08	26.17
Cawnpore	..	41.66	32.99	+8.67	25.92
Allahabad	..	59.11	35.80	+23.0	34.00
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	4.13	2.80	+1.33	5.89
Karachi	..	3.40	5.80	—2.40	7.34
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	6.48	9.64	—3.16	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.80	18.48	—9.68	20.60
Jaipur	..	11.03	21.87	—10.84	24.21
Kotah	..	20.91	26.08	—5.17	29.22
Mount Abu	..	37.02	58.10	—21.08	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.80	13.48	—10.68	14.30
Dwarka	..	9.73	12.65	—2.92	13.53
Veraval	..	16.76	17.58	—0.82	18.80
Rajkot	..	9.18	25.04	—15.86	25.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.33	19.95	—5.62	21.20
Gujarat—					
Surat	..	24.5	39.2	—14.74	40.24
Ahmedabad	..	24.81	27.51	—5.76	28.63
Deesa	..	13.08	33.54	—10.47	34.74
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	27.28	27.41	—1.13	29.16
Indore	..	47.00	30.76	+15.76	33.43
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	67.72	50.39	+7.13	56.11
Saugor	..	46.50	41.74	+5.14	44.90
Hoshangabad	..	37.82	45.65	—7.83	48.83
Khandwa	..	44.73	27.24	+14.51	28.62
Akola	..	19.90	27.55	—8.56	31.36
Amraoti	..	42.89	29.10	—6.74	32.00
Nagpur	..	1.58	53.00	43.53	+10.05	48.97
Chanda	..	0.06	58.14	46.72	+5.00	51.90
Raipur	..	1.09	57.94	45.60	+12.32	50.83
Konkan—Bombay	..	47.89	67.91	—20.28	70.03
Ratnagiri	..	69.01	95.81	—26.80	99.90
Marmugao	..	0.80	72.60	97.39	—10.39	94.96
Karwar	..	3.33	116.57	111.53	+4.04	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	12.69	19.41	—6.72	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	16.37	18.62	—2.25	22.32
Poona	..	17.26	22.25	—4.99	27.11
Sholapur	..	22.89	23.70	—1.11	23.45
Bijapur	..	14.28	16.24	—1.84	20.90
Belgaum	..	40.64	41.50	—0.86	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	2.92	23.50	—1088	27.58
Nizamabad Indur	..	0.41	29.07	35.99	—6.94	40.08
Hyderabad	..	0.92	25.49	26.03	+2.64	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	..	0.03	124.1	111.55	+1359	126.68
Calicut	..	0.09	100.36	92.28	+1277	117.11
Cochin	..	..	6.9	78.95	—1199	114.51
Trivandrum	..	0.57	31.0	33.13	—1.86	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	..	0.90	41.0	26.11	+1490	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	0.07	25.18	27.21	+9.97	41.5.
Bellary	..	..	11.10	13.40	—2.30	21.31
Cuddapah	..	0.03	23.57	24.4	+2.10	31.21
Nellore	..	..	19.51	19.54	—0.03	30.76
Bangalore	..	..	16.28	23.40	—7.12	35.37
Coimbatore	..	..	7.74	8.5	—0.80	22.20
Trichinopoly	..	..	16.11	15.93	+0.18	28.15
Negapatam	..	..	7.48	13.99	—6.41	54.96



MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in low, wooded or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for
Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with great satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-2, Sheriffs Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT
3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril D. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and give him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ——, M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Relieves Immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule Bears the Name MIDY

A Specific of Infallible and Constitutive Action

ALL SORTS of KIDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

FOR HEADACHE, COLD AND RHEUMATISM USE

GANDIV ANTI Rheumatism BALM

Price per Bot. As. 8 and for Pot As. 12.

Manufactured by
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.
Chemists and Druggists
BOMBAY 2.

Telephone No. 21954. Telegraph Add: APOTHECARY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, Oct. 15.

To-day Reuter reported 23 to 29 points lower in New York Futures. Early the market advanced on short covering and trade buying. Later the values gave way on speculative selling and Wall-Street selling. Liverpool has been reported 18 to 16 points up.

The United States Mills consumption for the month of September was 483.000 bales against 449.000 bales in August and 435,000 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 14th instant as under:—

"Trade interest lacking. Market likely to go lower."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th instant (10 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather unfavourable. Insect damage light."

Owing to a decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 411 i.e., Rs. 2 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May going down by half a rupee the market advanced to Rs. 412 on some Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 411 1/2. Other Commission Houses were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 392 1/2 and advancing to Rs. 393 1/2 on Bazar operators buying closed at the same rate. F G Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 348 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and dull with little doing.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard good demand 11.61.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.35d.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	20.88
March	21.18
May	21.37

New York Noon Call:—

January	20.82
March	21.11
May	21.33

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	20.90
March	20.92

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	11.24	+.19
December	11.15	+.16
January	11.19	+.18
March	11.26	+.18
May	11.30	+.16
EGYPTIANS—		
November	20.90	+.20
January	20.00	+.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C, Liverpool.—

October	11.23	+.18
November	11.12	+.17
December	11.16	+.17
January	11.18	+.17
February	11.18	+.16
March	11.24	+.16
April	11.23	+.15
May	11.30	+.16
June	11.25	+.16
July	11.25	+.16
August	11.20	+.16
September	11.17	+.16
October	11.12	+.15

Tone—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Scinde, "Good" 8.70.
Scinde, "Fully Good" 9.10.
Scinde, "Fine" 9.50.
Bengal, "Good" 8.80.
Bengal "Fully Good" 9.20.
Bengal "Fine" 9.60.
Oomra, "Good" 9.50.
Oomra "Fully Good" 9.90.
Oomra, "Fine" 10.30.
Broach, "Good" 9.85.
Broach, "Fully Good" 10.25.
Broach, "Fine" 10.65.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

October	22.65	+.80
November	21.15	+.45
December	20.55	+.40
January	20.15	+.40
February	20.15	+.40
March	20.17	+.37
April	20.12	+.37
May	20.12	+.37
June	20.10	+.40
July	20.05	+.40
August	20.00	+.40
September	19.90	+.40

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANG QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 14.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16—Steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½—Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 15/16—Steady.

London, Oct. 14.

Berlin Cheques on London 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 2 months hence 32 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver 32 3/16.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. China selling buyers holding back closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 1st October 1925.

London, Oct. 1.

Bars Sold £45,000.
Sovereigns for Export to India £10,000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.09.
Christiania 23.88.
Amsterdam 12.04.
Switzerland 25.11.

London, Oct. 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 107.75.
Exchange on London in Germany 21.03 3/8
Exchange on London in Italy 123.40.

London, Oct. 13.

Exchange Belgium 106.45
—Do—Athens 353.00

New York, Oct. 14.

Demand Bills 4.83.95.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3½.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 7/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4¼.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4¾.
Rentes 5 per cent 16 3/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 87¼—¼.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 7/8—1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1928/47 £102¼—1/8.
Conversion Loan £76 1/8—5/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. 102 1/8—3/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. £55¼—¼.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 7/8 unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Ready:—21-3-6.
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 21-3-6, At 6 p.m. 21-3-6.
Vaida Magsar.—Opening 21-3-6, At 6 p.m. 21-3-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Magsar.—Opening 0-2-3.
Tone.—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Vaida Kartak.—Opening 73-15, Highest 74-1, At 6 p.m. 73-14.
Vaida Magsar.—Opening 73-13, Highest 73-14, At 6 p.m. 73-12.
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 0-16,
Vaida Magsar.—Opening 1-4.
Tone.—Market quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 14.

COTTON—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Day's Exports to Continent 22,000

Futures at New York—

January	20.58	—.23
March	20.85	—.25
May	21.04	—.26
July	20.61	—.29
Spot Cotton at New York	21.65	—.15
—Do—at New Orleans	20.84	—.28

Futures at New Orleans—

January	20.57	—.26
March	20.60	—.27

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 3/8
Demand Bills 4.83.75
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 71 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 14.

Futures at New York:—

January	20.58	—.23
March	20.85	—.25
May	21.04	—.26
July	20.61	—.29

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C, Liverpool—

October	11.23	—.18
January	11.18	—.17
March	11.24	—.16
May	11.30	—.16

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2	58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	2	58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
Copper American	1 1/2	63 8 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 8 0
—Do—	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		26 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 8 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 8 0
German, Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		63 4 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 14.

English best Selected Copper £64½.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62½.
Copper Brasiers £78½.
Yellow Metal £69½.
Hard Spelter £32 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.
Tin Block £279½.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Per lb	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 10
David	No. 10½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 5
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 6
Light-house	No. 6½	0 10 3
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 9
Japan	No. 20	0 15 3
Japan	No. 32	1 2 9

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 14.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. J./F. 49/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. J./F. 59.
Tone:—Firmer quiet.
Australian nominal D./J. firm sellers 51/6.
Choice White Karachi O./N. sellers firm 53.
Soft Red Karachi few offers.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
O./N. paid sellers £18¾.
J./F. paid sellers £18¼.
Cottonseed Bombay O./N. paid dull lower £8¼.
Castorseed Bombay:—
O./N. sellers quiet held higher £19¾.
Linseed Bombay O./N. nominal £21¼.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton O./N. nominal value £19¾.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton O./N. sellers £20.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton O./N. nominal £20 3/8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton O./N. sellers £19¾.
Tone of Rapeseed. Weak nothing doing.
Yellow Cawnpore O./N. £28¼.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1925—6-3 p.m.

READY	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 13 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gejar 75-25	66 0 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, Gejar 50-50	64 0 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 2 0
Poppyseed, White		13 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowrasead		10 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 15 0
Jira	12 0 0	

FORWARD	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 5 6
Linseed, May	12 14 0

SHARES.

London, Oct. 14.

Hongkong Bank £132½.
Chartered Bank £20.
National Bank £47.
P. & O. Bank £9½.
Eastern Bank £6.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot N./D. sellers 39½.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Oct. value 47.
Tone:—Irregular opened firm and dearer closed quieter fair business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 47½ Oct. paid sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov./Dec. sellers 13/9.
Jan./Mar. sellers 14.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan./Mar. sellers 14/2½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan./Mar. sellers 14/3½.
Tone:—Dull. Nothing doing.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct./Nov. sellers £21.
Linseed Tone:—Slow demand rather easier prices.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Nov./Dec. done 38 7/8.
Jan./Apl. done and sellers 38 7/8.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London Oct. 14.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 49/6.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 51/6.
General Tone of Tallow Auction. Very poor demand.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 14.

Karachi Barley O./N. sellers 36.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 14.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

London, Oct. 13.

Cuban Sugar October Sellers 10/3.
We have received the following cable from our New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York, dated 13th. "Heavy rain South West is unfavourable."

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

JUTE:—Albion 445, Alliance 500-503, Anglo India 405-8, Auckland 243, Barnagore 161, Bally 222, Belvedere 440, Budge-Budge 400-12, Caledonian 535, Chapdani 180, Clive 37/8-15, Craig 5, Cheviot 222, Delhousie 360-65, Delta 445, Empire 47, Fort Gloster 200, Fort William 346, Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 740, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 72, Howrah 38/6, India 210, Kamarhatty 535, Kankanarrah 430, Kelvin 760, 535, Kankanarrah, 430, Kelvin 760, Khardah 420, Kinnison 970-75, Lansdowne 263-66, Lawrance 600, Lothian 330, Naihati 440, National 26/8, New Central 570, Northbrook 51/4, Nudea 50/8, Orient 178, Presidency 7/9, Reliance 61/8, Standard 400, Union 570, Waverly 714, Hessian 20/10, Jute 112

COTTON:—Agra United 11 ans., Bengal Nagpur 18/10,

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation 4/8, —do—D. 5/5, Burma Corp. 11/4, Imperial Bank 1410, —do—Conty. 363. Central Bank 21/12.

Remarks—Market closing stronger immediate tendency only probably upward.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Look your best

The millions of women who use Icilma Cream know that no other cream will do as much for the skin and complexion—that there is nothing else so pleasant to use. Its beneficial effects are due to the wonderful Icilma Water, which *stimulates the skin* to Natural Beauty.

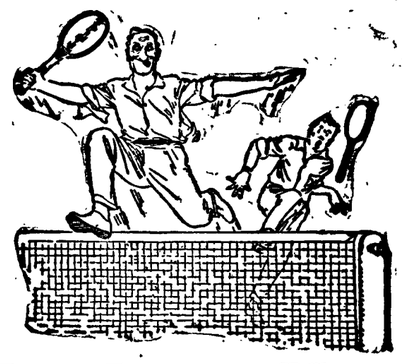
You will indeed look your best if you use Icilma. It contains no animal fat, is untouched by hand, and is *especially good for sunburn and prickly heat.* Guards the skin against the effects of dust, too.

Icilma Cream

At all good Chemists and Stores. British made—British owned—and best. Manufactured by International Icilma Trading Co., Ltd., London, ENGLAND.

Cools and refreshes the skin

I.C.14.



He Keeps Young.

He is 60 years old but he feels less than 20. Brimful of health and vitality and the sheer joy of being alive. That's the Kruschen feeling! You can get it too if you take your little dose of Kruschen Salts *every day.* Put as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece in your morning cup of tea or coffee, and you cannot taste it.

Kruschen contains just those six salts of Nature which your body needs. It clears your blood, gives you a good appetite, takes away headaches, restores the liver and kidneys to healthy activity, and banishes the pains of Gout and Rheumatism.

Start the Kruschen habit to-day, the habit of cheerfulness, happiness and bounding health and vitality.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.

Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

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Messrs. W. F. STANLEY & Co. Ltd. LONDON

For Surveying, Engineering & Drawing Instruments such as Theodolites Engineer's Model Dumpy and Precision Level, Zeiss Level, Levolites, Prismatic compasses, Levelling Staves, Staves Papers, etc.

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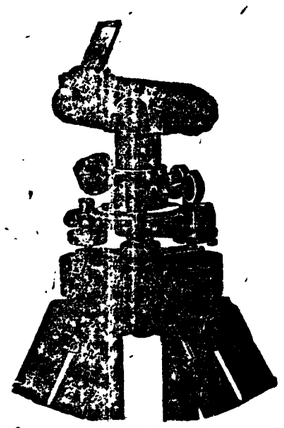

ZEISS LEVEL

Ferro Prussiate Papers and Linen, Ferro Gallic Papers and Linen, Tracing Papers, Tracing Cloth, sectional Tracing Cloth and papers, sectional papers in sheets and Rolls.

COLLIN'S DIARIES OF ALL SORTS

Telegraphic Address "DEPICTMENT" J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., Tele. No. 22502.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A copy of Surveying and Drawing Instruments will be sent Free on Application.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Kali Chaudas: Bank Holiday.
Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya: Speeches on Organisation of Agriculturists, 6 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta.

SATURDAY, October 17.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

The s.s. Mooltan leaves with the English mails, at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Oct. 16 (Fri.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
Oct. 17 (Sat.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sun.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Mon.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m.
Oct. 20 (Tue.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m.
Oct. 21 (Wed.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 13m.
Oct. 22 (Thus.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 12m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NANALAL PARBHURAM RESHAMWALLA, Mg. Clerk to Messrs. Muljee Pradhan and Pereira, Solicitors died last evening at 5-30 p.m. at Bhasker Bhawan, Gamdevi, Bombay. "Uthumana" ceremony takes place to-day at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.)

C. K. P. SHIKSHAN SAMAJ.—Volunteers of the above Samaj will go round to collect funds during Dewali Holidays. Members of the community are requested to pay their mite to them and help them in their work.

BOMBAY SWARAJ PARTY.—An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party will be held at Arya Bhavan, on Friday the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL ELECTION BOARD.—A meeting of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board will be held at the Congress House to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURISTS.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Ramlal Mohanlal Munshi, Nagbhadra Manibhoy Majumdar and Kalianasji Maharaj will speaking "The Agriculturists and the need of an organisation for their amelioration and uplift." The Bhat of Kathiawad will recite poems and songs and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

A CASE OF BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Gafoor Mohmed, a fruit-seller, had an unpleasant experience in the early hours of Wednesday morning when he was brutally assaulted by a Somali named Mahabub Feroze. It appeared at about 3 a.m. on Wednesday Gafoor was going along Carnac Road when he was confronted by three men. They tried to search his pockets, but Gafoor raised an alarm and two out of the three took to their heels. The third Mahabub Feroze, however, pulled out a knife and stabbed Gafoor in his chest. The latter's cries, however, brought to his aid one Sheikh Abdul who though got some injuries, tackled the assailant and secured him with the assistance of some persons and handed him over to the police. Gafoor was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that the stab had penetrated the lungs. He is lying in a precarious condition.

Sub-Inspector D'Costa placed Mahabub on Wednesday before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar with causing grievous hurt with the intention of robbing and requested a remand in police custody till the 19th instant.

The remand was granted.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

Saraswatibai (19), wife of Sakharam Arjun, a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, residing in a house at Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim, went to fetch water from a well near her house on Wednesday at 7 p.m. when suddenly she lost her balance and fell into the well. She was in the sixth month of pregnancy. An alarm being raised, two persons jumped into the well and took her out. The police being informed came to the spot and tried first-aid, but without avail. A doctor was then sent for, but in spite of his doing his best to revive her, she died.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEAD BODY OF UNKNOWN PERSON.

On Wednesday at about 6 a.m. Police Constable No. 2754-D was on duty near Mahalaxmi Battery when he found a dead body of an unknown Hindu, aged about 35 years, floating in the sea. The body was dragged out from the sea which was in a decomposed state.

Dr. P. B. Desai, Assistant to the Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination, said the deceased had an incised wound on the upper and front part of the neck about four inches long. The cut on the throat was very deep which must have been inflicted with a sharp weapon. It could not have been accidental or suicidal.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by homicidal cut in the throat inflicted by a person unknown to the jury.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY CRISIS.

PAYMENT TO WORKERS.

The mill area again presented a lively spectacle on Thursday when a number of operatives collected near several mills to discuss the present situation. Some mills were willing to pay the operatives their wages for September in view of the Diwali holidays but the men were not in a mood to receive the same. Some operatives, mostly women, however, were inclined to receive their wages to meet their urgent expenses of the Diwali holidays and many of them received payment on Thursday. On Wednesday afternoon about 400 operatives of the Kohinoor mill (Dadar) received their pay tickets for September and collected near the mill gates to receive their dues from early hours on Thursday morning. Likewise about 250 operatives collected near Kasturcrand mill and demanded their wages. While some operatives, who were mostly Bhaiyas or Purdeshis, were anxious to receive their wages others from the Ghauts and Kokan were against it and were persuading their colleagues not to receive them under any circumstances at present. The following mills also made payment to some operatives, viz:—Premier (Fergusson Road) 35, Chhoi Silk (Sewri) 150, Phoenix (Parel) 50, Victoria (Gamdevi) 20, Moon (Sewree) 20, Jacob Sassoon (Sopari Baug) 75 and Morarji Gooculdas (Sopari Baug) 50.

The situation on Thursday remained unchanged and the same mills worked that day as on the previous day.

GUJRAT KALA PRADARSHAN.

The opening of tre Gujarat Kala Pradarshan has been unavoidably postponed to a date to be announced shortly.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.	11.07—.16
Nov.	10.98—.14
Dec.	11.02—.14
Jan.	11.04—.14
Mar.	11.11—.13
May	11.16—.14
July	11.12—.13
Aug.	11.09—.11
Oct.	11.00—.12

EGYPTIANS.

January	19.85—.30

London, Oct. 14.

Belgium	106.45
Athens	353.50

Cuban Sugar 10/3 October sellers.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

In the share market jutes ruled firm and a good trade was reported mostly of a speculative nature. The higher priced stocks were difficult to obtain except at a substantial increase in price. Coals were unchanged and there was a good inquiry at advanced rates in teas. Rubbers were firm with a good demand. There was no change in the miscellaneous section. In cottons Bengal Nagpores were in demand. Government securities were rather easier.

Following were the closing quotations:—Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa, Railway 59, Chaparmukh Silghat Railway 68, Sara Serajgunj Railway 76, Snahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 131.

Jutes:—Alliance 504, Anglo-India 418/8, Auckland 244/8, Belvedere 440, Budge Budge 412, Clive 37/4, Empire 47/12, Gouripore 740, Howrah 38/4, Hukumchand ord 10/8, Kanknarrah 435/8, Lansdowne 266, Lansdowne pref 107, National 26/8, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 60/12.

Coals:—Bansjorah 7/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 17/12, Burnakur 23/8, Central Kurkend 20/12, Equitable 15/4, Huntodih 3/2, New Beerbhoom 27/8, New Kendah 6/8, Samla Ramnagar 5, Sutikdih 3.

Miscellaneous:—Kumardhubi Engineering 1/1, B. I. Corporation ord 4/4, New Savan Sugar 2/14.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 32, East India 23/4, Grob B 17/8, Killing Valley 34/10, Hapjan Purbat 3, Rajabari 18/12, Sapoi 22/6, Teen Ali 19/6, Tengnani 17/8, Tezpore 12/10, Tumsong 19/14,

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

QIDWAI CANARD.

NO MONEY FROM IBN SAUD.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the Press:—

Misleading statements are being given currency in the Anglo-Indian Newspapers and their friends that the Khilafat Committee has received money from Ibn Saud or from any of his Najdi friends or supporters. I have no desire to waste my time in useless correspondence, but let Mr. Mushir Husain Qidwai or any body else produce any proof or documentary evidence they may have, that such is the case. We have been in our private and personal capacity sufficiently libelled and defamed. Let any body and every body come forward now and prove any allegation of this kind. Some say the Central Khilafat Committee has sent 3 lakhs of rupees to Sultan Ibn Saud and others say that we have received money from Ibn Saud and his friends. Both these allegations are absurd and absolutely untrue. As for Khilafat accounts they are there open in the office and any *bona fide* member can apply and, after permission, see them. Let Mr. Mushir Husain Qidwai come forward and publish his documentary evidence that we have received a substantial sum or any sum from Sultan Ibn Saud, or any of his supporters. The head of our Accounts Department, Mr. Syed Zakir Ali, is writing to the "Times of India" also to send a responsible representative and we will put all our account books at his disposal. Let them all do so within 10 days so that this kind of disgraceful maligning may be stopped for good. We have difficult work before us and have no time for useless correspondence.

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL.

Dr. Ansari wires from Delhi under date Oct. 14:—

The Indian Musalmans lead the world Muslim opinion by their unparalleled sacrifices through the Central Khilafat Committee. Every Islamic country followed their lead, formed the Khilafat organizations on the Indian model. To-day when their efforts and sacrifices are about to bear fruit and the question of the Jaliratul-Arab is on the point of settlement according to their wishes I hope every Musalman, rich and poor would liberally contribute his share to the Khilafat fund without which it is impossible to carry on the great organization and achieve the sacred object of re-establishing the Khilafat on a sound democratic foundation on the model of the Khilafat Rasheda.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, on Wednesday, Maruti Namaji, a motor driver of "Bombay Chronicle" delivery van was charged with rash and negligent driving and causing injury to the horse of a victoria on the morning of the 22nd September last.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The facts of the case were that on 22nd September at about 6 a.m. victoria No. 2017 was going along Waudby Road towards the Queen's Statue when the delivery van of the accused dashed into the victoria at the junction of Ravelin Street and Waudby Road and injured the horse.

The defence of the accused was that it was dark at the time of the accident and neither vehicle had any light.

The accused was fined Rs. 75 which if recovered was ordered to be paid to the victoria driver.

SHAH OF PERSIA IN BOMBAY.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Naldera," arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from London with the mails of the 1st instant and landed at the Mole in the 232 saloon passengers. She sailed this afternoon for Sidney with 300 saloon and one deck passengers and cargo. Among the passengers who landed at the Ballard Pier were Her Majesty Malika-i-Jehan, mother of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia and her two Princes Sultan Mahomed, Mirza and Sultan Majid Mirza, Princess Assieh Kharoun and suite.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the First Division of the Football League on Wednesday, Sunderland beat Bury by one goal to nil and in the Third Division (Southern) Brighton beat Millwall by three goals to one.—Reuter.

The Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases has received a donation of £50 from the Maharajah of Mysore.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 15th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.58	20.68 +10	Not Received.	
LIVERPOOL	11.18	11.03 —15	11.14	—4

Sewri Market Closed. Khandi Market Closing Rate: Rs. 411-8-0.

STOCK EXCHANGE BILL.

INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

The following letter was addressed on the 4th instant by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay re proposed Stock Exchange Bill:—

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2902-A, dated nil September, 1925, and to indicate the views of my Committee, as desired by Government, in the following words:—

My Committee do not accept the principle of Government interference or control with any association of merchants or traders dealing in any article so long as serious questions of public interest are not involved and serious complaints have not reached Government.

In the matter of the Stock Exchange organisation in Bombay, as indicated in the views of this Chamber placed before the Atlay Committee, events had occurred, which had shaken the confidence of the public and created a demand for radical reform. The Atlay Committee made recommendations, which have been acknowledged to be reasonable on the whole. It has been a matter of regret that the Bombay Stock Exchange should not have taken an opportunity of embodying the improvements suggested in their rules and should have thus compelled Government to interfere for safeguarding public interest in the matter of sales of securities other than ready contracts.

My Committee, therefore, support the principle of the Bill as leading to a law, which has become necessary, but would propose restriction of the operation of Clause 3 in the Bill. This clause gives power to Goveonor-in-Council to add to, amend, vary or rescind rules made by a stock exchange. My Committee feel that so long as Rule 26 is omitted or altered in accordance with the suggestions of the Atlay Committee and no emergent powers are reserved by the directors to protect parties, who have made reckless sales, or to fix arbitrary prices, interference may be reduced to a minimum. It would be desirable, therefore, to couple the introduction of this Bill with a declaration that Government will not at any time suggest the addition of any rules, which are not encompassed by the recommendations of the Atlay Committee and clearly indicated therein. Subject to the above, my Committee, tender their support to this Bill and hope that this extreme measure, which has been forced on Government by the unwillingness of the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange to effect necessary improvements, may bear the fruits, which are anticipated.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCT 15.

On the retirement on the 20th November, 1925, of Mr. P. M. Bhat, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, Mr. J. N. Bhat, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, and Mr. Magandal G. Mehta, Acting Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, who on reversion proceeds on leave, to be, on return from leave, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. J. N. Bhat.

Mr. K. K. Thakor, Acting Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Poona, on reversion, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik vice Mr. M. R. Chaubal on leave from 1st October, 1925.

Mr. N. N. Master, Acting Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, on reversion, to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. A. K. Asundi, Acting Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, on reversion, to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., on relief to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. R. R. Sane, LL.B.

Mr. Ramchandra Ravji Sane, LL.B., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. A. K. Asundi, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. Maganlal Hiralal Mehta, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, with effect from the 12th October, 1925, pending further orders.

Mr. C. G. Adam, C.S.I., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Mahammad Hussain, Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, to be on special duty, and to do duty as Secretary, Fallow Rules Committee.

Mr. R. W. Inder, Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, and Forest Settlement Officer of the Peint Taluka, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle.

Mr. W. C. de C Walsh, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, and Forest Settlement Officer of the Peint Taluka.

Mr. E. T. C. Vas, Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle, vice Mr. Inder from the date the latter proceeds on leave.

The services of Mr. J. V. Joshi, Assistant Secretary, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th September, 1925.

Mr. H. K. Vecha, Assistant Engineer in No. 2 Suburban Division of the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 1st October, 1925, or date of relief, leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for one month with effect from the 27th February, 1926, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, has been permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Mr. Pandurang Krishnarao Shinde, Assistant Executive Engineer, to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 12th June, 1924.

Mr. P. A. Andrew on return from leave to be Executive Engineer, Malsiras Division.

Messrs. Govind Waman Kokje, and Sadashiv Vishnu Bapat, Assistant Engineers of the Bombay Engineering Service are transferred from the Deccan Irrigation to the South Circle in the interest of the public service.

"SUFED DAKU."

SUCCESSFUL HINDI PLAY.

How justice and truth vindicate themselves in the end was the theme of the new Hindi drama "Sufed Daku" (villain in the garb of a gentleman) written by Janab Munshi Mahomed Ismail Saheb Faroque, which was staged yesterday at the Elphinstone Theatre by the Rangboddhechhu Natya Samaj. Seldom does one come across plays of a high order on the vernacular stage. The present play is, in many respects, an exception. Briefly, the story runs thus: Jamnadas and Kunverdas are two rival millowners; the former does well in his business, hence the latter bears a grudge towards him and decides to ruin his enemy. Jamnadas's dead sister's husband Durgadas is a rich, but honest man and when Kunverdas's son Amardas comes to him with a document signed by his (Durgadas's) father, about twenty-five years previously, acknowledging receipt of a loan of Rs 50,000 he at once owns it up and hands him over all his property, furniture, jewellery, etc., worth about Rs. 45,000 and for the remaining Rs. 5,000 asks his learned and promising son Samardas to serve him till the debt is wiped off. Samardas is an obedient son and readily agrees to go over with Amardas to work in the latter's mill.

In the meanwhile, romance has entered. Samardas falls in love with his cousin, Jamnadas's beautiful daughter Sushila. There is no trouble over this, for the girl's father has the same idea; but when Sushila feeling for her prospective husband's hardships pleads and implores her father to help Durgadas by advancing Rs. 5,000, he refuses to do so. Amardas also has fallen in love with Durgadas's daughter Kukila, a charming damsel, and when he returns to his father with Samardas, he is full of hopes (but soon he will get her.

His father, however, the villain of the play, has laid out a plot to ruin his rival in trade Jamnadas. He engages the services of a badmash, by name Kalsen, to set fire to Jamnadas's mill and gets the last-named convicted on false charges of incendiarism and cheating the Insurance Company and sentenced to seven years. Sushila becomes mad and roams in a jungle; by chance she comes near the hut of Durgadas, who, poverty-stricken, lives there with his daughter.

Just then she tries to save a deer which is pursued by a ferocious lion and would have lost her life, but for the timely arrival on the spot of Amardas, who comes there to ask for the hand of Kukila. The lion is shot dead by Amardas, but Sushila is wounded and Amardas offers to give her shelter in his house. His father, the villain, unsurprisingly enough, has vicious designs upon this innocent girl and tries to persuade her first by cajolry and when that fails by intimidation. But, she remains adamant and her love for Samardas is revealed to him. Blinded by wealth, which he thinks is everything in the world, Kunverdas is determined to wrest Sushila from her lover and prepared to go any length to gain his object. He again engages the services of his badmash friend, who dressed like Samardas, enters the mill office, stabs the chaprasi on duty, throws a bundle of notes and the knife on the ground and makes good his escape. Samardas, who just then appears on the scene, moans the murder and while he is handling the notes and the knife is arrested. On circumstantial evidence, he is sentenced to be hanged. Amardas and Sushila reveal their noble character in the court when both try to take upon themselves the crime of the murder. The latter tries, without success, to impress upon the judge that her beauty is the cause of the whole trouble and thus she is really guilty of the crime.

In the meanwhile, Jamnadas who has been serving his sentence makes good his escape from the jail. With the intention of finding out the real culprits, he enters a tavern, usually the haunt of low characters. While dead drunk, the hireling Kalsen blurts out his exploits and Jamnadas succeeds in seizing the documents in which Kunverdas has promised to pay big rewards for his meritorious services. With these documents in his possession, he gets Samardas freed from the gallows and the villains meet their usual fate—the greater and more intellectual of the two stabs himself and the latter is suitably dealt with by law.

All actors play their parts creditably, particular mention may be made of Mr. Bhadkamkar (the hero), Mr. Surve (the villain), Mr. Gadgil (the badmash); Mr. Rayabapu (Kalsen's servant), Master Omkar (Ratnamalika—villain's wife). Master Javadekar (Kalsen's maid-servant) has got a good voice and sings well.

Mr. Raghuvir Savkar is splendid; he was at his best when at the culmination of disappointment, Sashila sees her lover on the gallows and losing all faith in God gives vent to her pathetic emotion in the song 'Eashwar nahim hamara gayeronka haya yoha pyara" (God is not ours, he loves strangers), little knowing that in the next few seconds justice and truth would be vindicated.

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

"TIMES OF INDIA" BEAT RAJPUTANA XI.

The visiting Rajputana team is not having a very successful time in Bombay. They have been extremely fortunate to make a draw of their opening games and on Thursday they succumbed to the "Times of India" Eleven. The match was a close one, but neither side showed consistent batting form, the teams having to thank only three of their batsmen for making the score. The visitors batted first. A. C. Victor and V. P. Mehta opening the innings. The former who obtained 70 runs against the Hindu Gymkhana, did not survive long, but his partner, together with R. Tewari and Ramsahai, swung the willow to advantage and the score looked promising. After these a lot set in and with the exception of Mahmud Ali the tail collapsed, the score board reading 131 runs.

The Press opened confidently both J. Elchidana and D. Kapadia doing well. Of the remainder S. Cooper was the only one to contribute anything substantial. The side was dismissed for 142 runs, winning by 11 runs.

Scores:—

RAJPUTANA XI.

A C Victor 6, V P Mehta 30, R R Tewari 29, Ramsahai 21, P M Raedan 0, W D Begg 0, Shanker 3, Gulam Kasim 11, Manikial 0, Madheo Singh 9, Mahmud Ali (not out) 18, extras 10. Total 131.

Bowling analysis:—Taraporevala 5 for 41; Mirza 3 for 80.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

J. Elchidana 56, D Kapadia 26, D Delvi 5, K Edwards 11, B Mirza 2, F Taraporevala 2, F Pavri 0, S Cooper 24, D M Bidaye 11, R Bhoru (not out) 0, A D'Cruz 0, extras 5. Total 142.

Bowling analysis:—Gulam Kasim 1 for 42; Mahmud Ali 5 for 54; Begg 1 for 33; Razdan 2 for 8.

CRICKET AT MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oct. 13.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, the 11th, at Mhow between the European Gymkhana of Mhow and the local Yeshwant Club.

The match was played on the Turf ground of the European Gymkhana. The Y. Club having won the toss, took up batting. Messrs. Firoz and Navale formed the first pair. Mr. Firoz was soon out scoring only 2 runs. Mr. Mota came third. After adding 25 runs to his account he left the field. Then came Mr. Naidu, the well-known Hindu batsman. The pair of these two well-known Quadrangular players played an excellent game. Mr. Naidu hit many over-boundaries. Mr. Navale's game was also remarkable for its faultlessness and steadiness. Mr. Naidu's score had reached to 141 when he was out. Mr. Navale had scored 111 runs at this time. The captain, having decided to "in" the opposite party, the game was stopped when the total was 281. Mr. Navale thus retired (not out).

Now came the turn of the European Gymkhana to play. Mr. S. M. Joshi, the famous Hindu Quadrangular bowler, and Mr. Kale were bowling. The total score of the Europeans was only 121. Still Mr. Salter and Lieut. Phatak played a nice game, having scored more than half the score themselves. Their score was 43 and 23 respectively.

Thus the European Gymkhana was defeated with eleven wickets, thanks to the batting of the pair of Messrs. Navale and Naidu and no less to the excellent bowling of Mr. S. M. Joshi.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT

FRIENDS' UNION WIN.

On Thursday evening the Friends' Union met and defeated the Matunga Hindu Eleven. The better team won, but they should have done so by a bigger margin than one goal. There were a number of old Colaba United players seen out for the Union and the team as a whole was pretty fair in all departments. A fast pace was maintained throughout and though Matunga lost they gave the Friends' Union a hot time of it; the football however was not of any high standard. Eighteen minutes from the start Massoo, the Union left wing, ran through on his own and beating the defence scored the only goal of the match. Thereafter although the ball travelled up and down there was no further score and full time found the Friends' Union winners by the only goal.

CESAREWITCH.

THE RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

At the start of the Cesarewitch, Rugeley led from Golden Brick, Voltoi, Miwani, Confirmation and Swordlet for a mile and then Golden Brick forced a pace pursued by Voltoi, Violinet, Confirmation, Onyx Third and Forseti. Soon afterwards, Confirmation moved upton the second place, being followed by Vandricourt, Sevenake, Forseti and Wirralot. At the Bushes, Confirmation was in front, clear of Forseti, who drew level half way down hill, Forseti raced clear in Abingdon Bottom, resisted the challenge of Motley and succeeded in winning five race, Mandelieu was placed fourth. Julds fell about seven furlongs from home. The time was 3m. 52 2/5 s.—Reuter.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1925.

A HOMILY ON DISCIPLINE.

It is interesting to see Mr. M. R. Jayakar banish his passive mood and enter the Tambe-controversy with the gusto of a toreador jumping into the bull-ring. The cultured leader of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party has not been conspicuous for his combativeness, and it is therefore a pleasure to compliment him on his vivacious spirit. Unable to endure the "laxity" of the Swaraj party, he has in the columns of a contemporary sounded a note of alarm. We agree with him in deprecating the treacherous lapse of Mr. Tambe, but where he brackets with it the significance of Mr. Patel's election to the Speakership of the Assembly, we suggest that he is straining the commonsense of people. Mr. Jayakar professes to be grieved over his separation from Mr. Patel's comradeship in public life, but if Mr. Jayakar continues to be in the present fighting vein the loss will be indiscernible. Mr. Jayakar has not succeeded in being prompt and impersonal in his criticism, and where he tries to be satirical with terms like "satanic", the public will be disposed more to smile at the joker than at the joke. He says that Mr. Patel's election is more regrettable than Mr. Tambe's recreancy. Was it not unkind of Mr. Jayakar to wait so long for shaking this advice off his chest? When events tending to make the Swaraj party "the laughing stock of the country" were in progress, he ought to have sounded the loud warning and given us the direction due from a leader of his eminence. He had opportunities of being outspoken and unequivocal about Mr. Patel's candidature, but he kept his counsel from the very people who are now deafened with belated wisdom. Now that Mr. Patel has voluntarily muzzled himself, Mr. Jayakar's thrusts at him are as good as the zoo-frolic of prodding the lion with the umbrella. When Mr. Jayakar attended the Swaraj party meeting at Calcutta, he ought to have proclaimed his views and absolved himself from the stigma of tacit assent. Mr. Jayakar has the status of an All-India leader, but he did not correct the errancy of the C. P. Swarajists when they elected one of themselves to the presidentship of the Council or express his pleasure at the failure of the Bengal Swarajists to defeat Kumar Shibshekara Roy.

Mr. Jayakar rubs it in that Mr. Patel is being "corrupted" by the salary he receives, and he contends that the difference between Mr. Tambe's acquisition of emoluments and Mr. Patel's election to a paid office is only technical The difference is material. Both the office and the pay of Mr. Patel are the gift of popular representatives, and as long as he enjoys their confidence he receives a salary. Mr. Jayakar makes much of Rs. 4,000 per month, but it is prescribed in the Presidents' Salary Bill Act. If M. L. A.'s think it excessive, it is open to them to move the amendment of the Act, but it is absurd to compare the office with doping baits thrown by the Government. Mr. Patel was elected despite the opposition of the Government and the public appreciated his success if only as a demonstration of popular influence. We are not prepared to nag him on his office or his salary as long as both are in our control. Shrewd as Mr. Jayakar is, he misunderstands the alleged jubilation of the Anglo-Indian press over the election of Mr. Patel. We would ask him to consult our file of Anglo-Indian papers, immediately before and after the election, and he will realise that their jubilation, like his own remonstrance, has been belated. They lost the throw, they admired the pluck of a hostile critic and they make the best of the situation without a wry face; not all have been reconciled. The M. L. A.'s were right in refusing to make a present of an elective office to a Government nominee, and Mr. Jayakar is completely at sea in comparing the event with the exploit of Mr. Tambe. One point in Mr. Jayakar's statement we disbelieve. He remarks that the Bombay Council Swaraj Party, "small and ignored as they were," resisted the temptation of capturing the presidentship. There was no "temptation" or real opportunity because they were "small and ignored". Some humourists had privately put a cultured leader into a flattering pose before the mirror, but it was by general consent and not Swarajist sufferance that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla was elected. At the next election, the Swarajists should go prepared against being "small and ignored". The difference between Mr. Patel's election and Mr. Tambe's jol are infinitely wider than that between Mr. Jayakar's election to the Council and his nomination by Government on the University Reform Committee; but we have to treat him as a practical man turned pedantically censorious.

We are at one with Mr. Jayakar when he says that the Swaraj party requires a shake-up for discipline and action. What we dislike in them is their failure to carry on agitation outside the legislatures. They are torpid in mass-work, being for too pleased with town-demonstrations and newspaper interviews, but the little signs of life we have should not be ridiculed. Mr. Jayakar is very derisive about the reception accorded to Mr. Patel, In Bombay it would seem "a prominent Congress-member presided at the reception and a prominent No-Changer lent his motor-car for the procession". Let him not grudge these little gaieties, for the people are still alive to the opposition of Government that had to be quashed in the Assembly. Some day Mr. Jayakar may be similarly feted and excesses in little matters are not worth complaining about. There is one point which Mr. Patel ought to observe. He is making too much of the House of Commons parallel where the Speaker is elected without contention as in the Assembly. His claim of complete isolation is inapposite, because in idealising his office he takes no account of imperfect conditions in India. His duty is to be confined to the impartial administration of order in the Assembly, but that should not exclude other public activities under non-official auspices. When Mr. Jayakar spoke on the Council Speakership last October, he remarked that the President should be in touch with the "quickening" influences of public life. Sir Frederick Whyte did outside work under official auspices, and it is for Mr. Patel to create precedents of freedom suitable to our truncated constitution. He can thereby meet the grievance of Mr. Jayakar that good men should not be completely lost to public life. Wise men, said Lord Birkenhead, are not the slaves of dates, nor, we add, of frigid precedents; and Mr. Patel need not embrace the Stylites Order and keep himself high upon a pillar of aloofness. Why should he not, for instance, answer Mr. Jayakar? He has still to feel his way and critics like Mr. Jayakar should not add to complications by caricaturing party-decisions. On strict principle, the acceptance of nominations as in the Skeen Committee is far more exceptionable than the capture of elective offices. If the sanction of the Swaraj party regularised one, why should it not regularise the other? Mr. Jayakar has unfortunately imported too much personality into the discussion of discipline, and it comes too late to alter settled decisions.

THE TASK BEFORE MRS. NAIDU

We welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's interview defining her attitude regarding the problem of a United Congress as much because it is an authoritative pronouncement from the President-elect of the next Congress as because it presents the significance of the Patna decision in a true perspective. We suppose it is the common weakness of politicians of all parties and countries to consider politics as the most important thing in the world: they tend to exaggerate the value of personal factors —of their party-conflicts and party-strategy, of their splits and compromises. For a country such as ours this distribution of emphasis on political situations and policies is not less a danger because it is so imperative and necessary. Political freedom is a noble aim so long as it is sought as an instrument of deeper spiritual values without which politics would degenerate into an irrational warfare of clashing wills or an art of manoeuvring for power. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is a political leader who has a wholesome realisation of the limitations of political action and it is her privilege as well as her responsibility to succeed a man whose politics are his spiritual autobiography writ large. Both because of her womanhood and her poetic intuition, Mrs. Naidu's supreme contribution in the realm of politics has been her endeavour to harmonise communal differences so as to create a common Indian nationality and to co-ordinate divergent political sections for the evolution of a coherent national policy. There are few more vital causes to which a national worker could devote himself to-day and the task before Mrs. Naidu is the ceaseless pursuit of the mission she has made her own. And Mrs. Naidu's interview is opportune precisely because it shows an appreciation of the fundamental needs of our national politics to-day.

It is difficult for us to be an impartial critic of Mrs. Naidu's views on the political implications of the Patna decision since they are identical with those outlined in these columns two weeks ago. There are no serious impediments to the entry of the seceders in the Congress and it is not statesmanship but pedantic partisanship which magnifies every trifle as an insuperable obstacle and every difference as a question of principle. In relation to the problem of national co-operation some of our leaders are developing a conscience that is altogether too delicate for this rough and imperfect world. Mrs. Naidu drives home the point well, we think, when answering the fastidious objection to khaddar-wearing she compares this sartorial convention with the intrinsically absurd regulations of dress in law courts and banquets and levees to which the dissentients submit cheerfully: it is only when there is a rule in a voluntary assembly of the nation that conscientious scruples come in. Not less petulant, though more respectable is the objection to the domination of the Swaraj Party. The Swaraj Party is the largest political group in the country and has a majority in the Congress. As distinct from the No-changers it advocates and practises political action, commonly so-called, and ought therefore in fairness and for efficiency be invested with the political power of the Congress At no time is this objection more ill-advised and unreal than when all the political sections stand committed to the principles of the joint amendment adopted by the Assembly. If the Liberals and the Independents mean to wrest the control of the Congress from the hands of the Swarajists, they can do so, as Mrs. Naidu remarks, by turning themselves into a majority. But if a party is to secede everytime it is reduced to the position of a minority, no deliberation or action on democratic principles is feasible. The Liberals and the Independents can make their contribution to the national movement, but they can make it acceptable only if they remain loyal members taking the risks as well sharing the honour of the Congress. We trust Mrs. Naidu will succeed in her effort to secure a broad-based platform for the Congress in the United Provinces which also saw the re-union of the nationalists at Lucknow eight years ago. Nor is her diagnosis and prescription of the malady of communalism less helpful. The problem of inter-communal unity is due to religious and civic issues, and the question has economic and cultural aspects. But, as in most social affairs, the question, at bottom, is one of psychology. The essence of the whole problem, as Mrs. Naidu has perceived, is—good will. Nothing is good save good will and that cannot be generated by any mechanical adjustments like communal representation or elaborate bargaining over cow-slaughter and music. The history of communal relationship during the last year has shown that resolutions and pacts are perhaps superfluous or futile if they do not represent a genuine and fundamental Hindu-Muslim concord, they will be, as they have been, worthless; if such a *rapprochement* takes place, there is no need of any formal document to record them. This does not mean that we should not construct and utilise suitable machinery for the arbitrament of communal disputes at different centres and it is possible that such machinery may generate or re-inforce the spirit of amity. But it is the absence or rather the diminution of that spirit which is the real handicap and for its creation, no panacea save mutual understanding, trust and tolerance is possible. The fondness for water-tight compartments in matters where the only relevant consideration should be the fulfilment of the common functions of citizenship; the militant temper of communal organisations and even riots are not diseases themselves but only the symptoms of a disease—the disease being mutual distrust which exaggerates the interests that divide and minimises those which unite. Mrs. Naidu has no easy task before her in giving a lead to an institution whose function it should be to eradicate the causes of that distrust fed by false history, traditional prejudices, excessive religious zeal. Our warm good wishes go to the new President in her gallant effort to achieve political consolidation and communal concord amid most battling difficulties A worthier leader could hardly be found for such a noble yet difficult enterprise.

Notes of the Day.

The Riffs and the League.

From the latest cables it is clear that, owing to the rains, Franco-Spanish operations in the rocky and roadless country of Morocco are at a standstill. This, it ever, is the time for the League of Nations to intervene. In a persuasive article in the "New Leader," Mr. Brailsford suggests that the central weakness of the League is that it tolerates all the operations of capitalist Imperialism from its quests of oil and iron, to its wars that are no wars For according to the letter of the international law the Riffi have never been recognised as belligerents by any Government despite the fact that over 150 thousand white troops are engaged in this unrighteous campaign and General Petain, the hero of Verdun, and General de Rivera command the two European armies. Last year when the British Red Cross proposed to send an ambulance for the relief of the Riffi who were without any medical assistance, the Labour Government's international conscience was shocked because the Riffi were not legally belligerents. "Chloroform and arbitration are equally contraband," as Mr. Brailsford aptly says. The reason why this gallant tribe with a proud past is being persecuted is simple. Apart from their initial mistake in not being born Christians or white men, and not being proficient in the art of homicide, the French are afraid that their contagion of independence may spread. It is ehe same imperialist logic which wants to hold Gibraltar and Suez and Aden in order to hold India. A victory for freedom is a menace to those who govern without consent. Mr. Brailsford calls upon the British Socialist and Trade Union Movement to show its practical sympathy towards the Rifi by sending an ambulance of its own to their succour and demonstrate all over the country for the intervention of the League. He wishes to pit the Workers' International against the capitalist Imperialism of Europe. We agree with him; for not all the Pacts and Protocols can bring about international peace so long as European domination and exploitation of weaker nations continue.

Eugene Sandow.

Very few men have succeeded in popularising the Cult of the Muscle as the late Eugene Sandow. Just as Louis Kuhne declared diet to be the supreme secret of health, Sandow threw emphasis on the regularity of strenuous exercise, and what is more, he made the development of the sinews into a business proposition thriving on advertisement. Sandow and his dumbbells have exercised a strange fascination on the votaries of health. He had a delicate constitution in his boyhood, and the picture of rolling biceps was in splendid contrast with the fragile appearance of youth. An all-round athletician he was not, but his course had the merit of vigorous, indoor training, and it caught the market with a blaze greater than that of Pelmanism, which is Sandowism applied to the mind. Sandow performed some unique feats of wrestling. The legend of his over-powering the lion has been dear to health-friends. So great is the vogue of his name that circus athletes who break chains and stop motor-cars are eager to be described as Sandows. The defect of his culture-course is that it is not happy recreation The best form of exercise is that which gives pleasure and incidentally develops the functions of the body. In this respect, open-air sports have greater attraction than the ordeal borne by professors of health who, in solitary concentration, beat their own records with springs and weights. Modern conditions set a premium on the joys of skill and companionship in the open air, while the Sandow enthusiast, exiguously clothed, tries to excel in mechanical repetitions.

Communal Electorates.

Speaking at the Tanjore District Board last week, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Osman Saheb, member, Executive Council, Madras, gave expression to the following courageous views regarding communal electorates:—

"Ever since he began his non-official life, he had come to every position he occupied, by the door of election and he was convinced that mixed electorates were the best thing for us in the country Thirteen years ago he contested a seat on the Madras Corporation against a prominent citizen of Madras; and though the constituency had a predominant number of Hindu electors, he was able to come at the top of the poll. He was convinced that if India is to progress towards her goal as she certainly will, she must give the go-by to the communal electorate and trust the mixed electorates. What was wrong was that members of his community were shy and did not like to face a mixed electorate. But there was nothing that so helped in bringing out a spirit of co-operation, harmony and helpfulness among all the communities in this land as the general or the mixed electorate."

In these days when many a tried Nationalist among Muslims has so far succumbed to the communalist wave as to advocate communal electorates, Mr. Osman Saheb's candid remarks come like a breath of fresh air into a hot room. The legitimate anxiety of Muslims to safeguard their interests must command the sympathy of every patriotic Indian. But separate electorates are not as satisfactory a means to this end as joint electorates with reserved seats for Muslims which, without jeopardising national interests, will protect the rights of an important minority like the Muscalmans. We trust the views expressed by Mr. Osman Sahib will be pondered over by Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council when they consider the major Municipalities Bill which embodies the pernicious system of communal electorates.

English Obstruction at Geneva.

It appears English diplomacy at Geneva is engaged in the pursuit of those very methods which it denounces when practised by the Swarajists in India The well-known French paper "Matin" published recently the impressions of its special correspondent, Jules Sauerwein, at Geneva. This experienced journalist, who cannot be accused of any prejudice against the English, puts on record his disappointment with the English attitude at the League of Nations discussions. "The English delegates," he remarks, "were apparently under a solemn oath to employ all means to diminish and break through the prestige of the League and to make the latter serviceable to their own politics." He proceeds then to catalogue the points during a discussion of which the English delegation obstructed every time. It obstructed the Spanish proposal to have a committee of experts appointed through the League to study the question of disarmament; in the opinion of the English representative "every country must preserve its military organisation whether on land or on water in conformity with its traditional policy." The delegation came in the way of sanctioning "compulsory arbitration" and ironically criticised the French attitude which favours it. The English representatives were also opposed to an economic conference which would have for its objects the solution of economic difficulties between individual States. Whether the point at issue was big or small, the French observer remarks, the English were hostile to it in their intrusion. Be it the question of calling another Opium Conference, or the question of children's welfare or the establishment of institutions for intellectual co-operation, "always were these matters nipped in the bud by the English" The French journalist adds that it was a pity and that it certainly produced an omisous impression. That Italy in many matters sided with England. In Reuter-fed India these achievements of the English are likely to remain unknown; it is just as well, therefore, to consult Continental organs of public opinion to enable us to take a proper measure of the inward spirit of British policy.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's currency policy.)

XVIII.

In the previous article we have seen that the effect of high exchange on the secondary producer was a consequence of its effect on the factory in which this secondary producer (industrial labourer) worked, and that it was, therefore, necessary to see how exchange affected the factory itself. We have then examined the effects of Exchange on the short-term commitments of the factory. We shall now consider its long-term commitments. These are:

Capital
Debenture Debt
Contracts for Power

Of these the contract for power—for coal,—would be amenable to revision yearly, although it does not follow that the revision would be downwards. If it is Hydro Electric Power, then the rate is generally fixed over a number of years, and could not be revised till the expiration of the period.

As for Debenture interest and principal, this cannot be revised until the Debentures fall due, and then, if the factory has been working at a loss, the money available for renewal of the Debenture Loan would be less and the rate of interest more unfavourable for exactly the same reasons as in the case of working capital moneys

When we come to share capital, it is of course within the powers of the shareholders to reduce their capitalisation, but it can be readily seen that no one will be willing to do it unless absolutely compelled to do so by heavy losses and fears of liquidation.

Effect of Is 6d.

We have now examined all the elements of the problem. Let us now consider the effect of a 1s. 6d. exchange on all of them collectively. In a Cotton Mill for instance, when we say that it has made a profit it means the amount left to it after deducting from the sale proceeds of its yarn and cloth, all the cost of raw material, labour, power, etc., etc. Therefore the equation in the case of a Cotton Mill would stand thus:

Sale proceeds—Cost of 1. raw material + 2. stores plus 3. power plus 4. labour plus 5. depreciation plus 6. interest charges plus 7. rates, taxes and insurance plus 8. excise duty) equal 9 profit, or taking the minus items to the other side of the equation, we have 1. raw material plus 2. stores plus 3. power plus 4. labour plus 5. depreciation plus 6. interest charges plus 7. rates, taxes and insurance plus 8. excise duty plus 9. profit equal Sale proceeds. If Exchange is 1s. 6d. it would enable the foreign yarn and cloth to be sold at 12½ per cent. less than the price that would be charged if Ex-

(Continued on page 10.)

MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

DEVAKINANDAN AND LATE MR. DWARKADAS.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. PRAGJI SOORJI.

The further hearing of the Maharaj Libel Case took place before Mr. S. S. Ranguekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

Mr. Pragji Soorji was further cross-examined by Mr. Dhirajlal C. Setalwad, Barat-law, instructed by Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co., Solicitors.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram of Ahmedabad? (The Court:—"Do you mean the poet"?—Mr. Setalwad, "No, I mean Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth"). A.—No.

Q.—Do you know that Ramanbhai was present at the marriage of Vallabhji? (The Court: 'How can he say that ") A.—There were so many persons present thousands were present. I do not know whether he was present there.

Q.—Did you know the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey? A.—I knew him. I do not know if he was 'Chela' of Devakinandan Maharaj. I do not think he had a 'Mantra' from him. I was not on terms of thick friendship with Dwarkadas Dharamsey. I was friendly with him.

Q.—Do you know that Devakinandan Maharaj went on tour with Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey? (The Court: 'What is the relevancy'?—Mr. Setalwad: I am going to show that prostitutes or singing girls were taken with them.—The Court; 'You may fix some time'. Mr. Setalwad: Prior to Devakinandan Maharaj coming to stay with the witness at his Warden Road House). A.—Devakinandan Maharaja and Dwarkadas Dharamsey had gone to Poona prior to Devakinandan Maharaj coming to stay at my Warden Road House.

Q.—Do you know that dancing girls regularly accompanied them (The Court: As a part of the luggage?—Mr. Velinkar: As a part of the bagage.) A.—That is false.

Q.—Do you know one Niru Kutni? (Mr. Velinkar: "Kutni" means a brothel-keeper, a procurer.) A.—I do not know. (The Court: What is your case, Mr. Setalwad, about Niru Kutni?—No answer.)

Q.—I put it to you, Mr. Pragji, that this Niru Kutni was constantly coming to you at the Warden Road House when Devakinandan Maharaj stayed with you? (The Court: For the Maharaj or for the witness? —Mr. Setalwad: For the Maharaj). A.—I do not know anything about Niru Kutni. It is false that Niru Kutni came to my bungalow when Devakinandan Maharaj was staying at my bungalow.

Q.—Do you know of a Mahomedan woman, named Husna? A.—No.

Q.—She is at Banares. A.—I do not know.

Q.—On the last occasion, you told us that you know one Bapu Tara? A.—Yes.

BAPU TARA.

Q.—Was this Bapu Tara a constant visitor at your place when Devakinandan Maharaj, was staying with you? A.—No. Bapu Tara was one of the disciples of the Maharaj and as other disciples, came she would also come. (The Court: When the Maharaj was in Bombay? A.—Yes.)

Q.—What is she, may I know? A—She is a singing girl. (The Court: 'A singer.') (The Court: Is she alive? A.—I do not know. Mr. Setalwad: She is alive, your worship.)

Q.—I put it to you, Mr. Pragji, that this Bapu Tara was a favourite. (Laughter) (The Court: Whose favourite? You mean 'Favourite" as a disciple? Mr. Setalwad: Yes. She was a favourite. The Court: what do you mean by 'favourite?' Mr. Setalwad: My submission is that Bapu Tara was constantly visiting Devakinandan Maharaj for the purpose of singing. The Court: The witness will deny. It may be true or it may be false. You can prove that that is false. Mr. Setalwad: Very well.

Q.—Then, I will put the question like this —whether she was a favourite (The Court: He will not understand it. What he the witness said was that 'She was a disciple.' Mr. Setalwad: I mean 'favourite' as a dancing girl. The Court: Oh, 'favourite' as a dancing girl? The Maharaj likes a dancing girl? Mr. Setalwad: Yes: Mr. Velinkar: That is an involved question. It includes two questions. The Court: That is what is called by a counsel in the High Court as "double dealing." (To the Interpreter). Tell the witness that the counsel wants to know whether this girl was liked by the Maharaja. A.—The dancing girl is like his disciple, his daughter. The Court: The less the witness speaks the better).

Q.—Do you know a Mandir in Champagally known as 'Wandravalla Mandir?" A.—I do not know (The Court: What about that? Mr. Setalwad: That Temple is endowed by Moolji Jetha.) A.—Moolji Jetha Mandir is at Kalbadevi Road, at the junction of Vithalwadi and Kalbadevi.

ALLEGED PROHIBITED ENTRY INTO TEMPLE.

Q.—Did Devakinandan once upon a time want to go there? (The Court: What for? What is the suggestion? Mr. Setalwad: Devakinandan Maharaj wanted to visit the Temple. The Court: Supposing he wanted to, what then? I am not interested in whether he wanted to go there or not. What is your point? If you explain, I will allow the question. Mr. Setalwad: My point is this. Devakinandan Maharaja wanted to go to this Mandir, but he was forbidden to go there. The Trustees of the Mandir have passed a resolution that no Goswami should be allowed to enter the Mandir. The Court: He was prevented from going there for what, for what was he prevented? You might ask a man not to go to a temple because he might be a drunkard. Mr. Setalwad: He (Devakinandan) was of immoral conduct. The Court: Oh, then go on, if that is your case, by all means put the question.)

Q.—Did Devkinandan Maharaja (The Court: You have instructions of your client to put all these questions? Mr. Setalwad: Yes. Mr. Velinkar: I do not wish to interfere with this cross-examination, but I hope, the learned counsel realises the responsibility. The Court: It is for them. Mr. Setalwad: Those are my instructions. The Court: He has his client's instructions, Mr. Velinkar. Mr. Velinkar: Then he can go on. He is entitled. I quite realise you cannot stop him if he realises his responsibility. The Court: (To the Interpreter) Ask the witness: 'Is it true that once the Maharaja (Devakinandan) was not allowed to enter the Temple, that is being endowed by Moolji Jetha, and that is at Vithalwadi, because the Maharajah was known to be a man of immoral conduct' A.—That is false) (The following note was made by the Court: 'It is false that the Maharaja was prevented from entering the Temple, endowed by Moolji Jetha and situate at Vithalwadi, as the Maharaja was a man of immoral conduct.' A.—(Continued) That is false. Not only he was not prevented, but Moolji Jetha's family ladies and others go for the 'Darshan' of the Maharaja. (The Court: That does not matter. I know of families where ladies do go to the Maharaja and where the heads do not worship the Maharajah.) Mr. Setalwad: Has he ever been there? Did he ever go there? Did Devakinandan Maharaja ever go to that Temple? (The Court's note ran as follows: 'As a matter of fact, the ladies of Moolji Jetha's family are the worshippers of the Maharaja.' A.—Not only the ladies, but along with them the other members of the family.) (Question repeated). A.—I had accompanied him twice to that Temple. He had gone to the Temple.

Q.—You know Mr. Lalji Naranji, who is a Trustee of that Temple now? A.—I do not know him.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas? (The Court: Have you explained to your client the risk of this sort of cross-examination? If your bases are false Mr. Setalwad: Those are my instructions. The Court: I do not wish to stop you. I give you a full latitude. Do not think for a moment that I will stop you. I only want to know whether you are not—if I may say so—I only want to know if your client realises for himself the risk of going into all these things, the risk of a cross-examination of this kind. I am not referring to this particular case but to every defamation case, when you are trying to defame, every case of mud-slinging, mud-casting on the opposite side which is purely done for the purpose of having a fun at the expense of somebody else. That is a matter which the Court may take into consideration in case there is a conviction. Mr. Setalwad: Those are the instructions.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas? A.—Yes. I know him, he was first my servant and then my partner.

Q.—On the last occasion it was stated that you had never seen Blaktanand's book? A.—No.

Q.—I put it to you that that book was brought to your notice and to the notice of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey by Mr. Jamnadas? A.—First I do not remember. So far as I remember that statement is not true. (The note of the Court ran thus: 'I do not remember whether Blaktanand's book was brought to my notice and to the notice of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.') A.—As far as I remember this has never happened.

Q.—I put it to you that after that had happened, you and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey took the book to Devakinandan Maharaja, A.—That is absolutely false. (The note of the Court: 'It is false that I and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey took that book to Devakinandan Maharaja.')

Q.—Devkinandan Maharaja then said that a major portion of it was correct? A.—Not at all. (The note of the Court: 'It is false that he (Devkinanda n Maharaja) said that a major portion of the book was correct.' A.—(Continued) the book was never taken. (The Court: To Devakinandan Maharaja? A.—Yes.)

Q.—On the last occasion you told us that Vallabhji came to know of these writings after you filed the complaint? A.—No, no, I did not say that. (The Court: The question is:—"Vallabhji came to know about the allegations against Devakinandan Maharaja after you filed the suit? Mr. Oliviera: About what writings? Mr. Setalwad: About the writings in the "Pole."

Q.—I put it to you that Vallabhji knew about these writings before you filed the complaint? A.—No, so far as I know, Vallabhji had no knowledge of the writings. (The Court's note: "As far I know Vallabhji did not know of the writings in 'Pole' before I filed my complaint in the court.')

Q.—I put it to you that you went to Vallabhji, and Vallabhji refused to file the complaint. (Mr. Oliviera: This has to be substantiated. Mr. Setalwad: Yes) A.—I never spoke to him about these writings.

Q.—I put it to you that then a dispute arose between you and Vallabhji (The Court: Dispute about what? Whether the complaint should be filed or not? Mr. Setalwad: Yes) A.—This is not true, besides Vallabhji is not in Bombay.

Q.—I put it to you that Vahco Maharajah (Bhagirthi Vahu Maharajah) intervened? A.—That is false.

Q.—Vallabhji then left Bombay in disgust —A. No.

(To be Concluded.)

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT

HYDERABAD BEAT COLABA RANGERS

The match between the Colaba Rangers and the Zamet Club from Hyderabad on Friday evening was the best seen in the tournament so far. In fact it was as good as any played in the Rovers Cup Both teams were fast and the passing was crisp. Perhaps Hyderabad had the advantage in point of size and weight but the Rangers made them go all out to win by the odd goal in three. The visitors' backs were quite safe, kicking well and giving nothing away.

Hyderabad started well and after eight minutes of play drew first blood. It was the result of the left wing dashing away and centreing well for Riasat Ali Khan to score with a terrific first timer. In a similar manner the second goal came soon after, the same forward being responsible for it. This seemed to have a stimulating effect upon the local side who settled down to business with a will. After tricking three players Bapu raced on to score the only goal for the Rangers. The interval arrived with the visitors leading at 2—1. They would certainly have scored more goals but that they were foiled by Tukaram, the Rangers' goalie, who gave a sterling display. In the first few minutes he was literally bombarded but always managed to make magnificent saves.

The second half was hotly contested but neither side could improve on their score. In the last five minutes the Rangers' forward line got away in good style and Bapu crossed the ball well to Vishram who had a gift of a chance. To no purpose, however, for the inner and Manajee managed to collide and the movement fizzled out. The Rangers could not get to close quarters again as the Hyderabad backs invariably cleared well up the field.

Zamer Club, Hyderabad:—Khader Khan; Lalal Khadas and S. Jamil Ahmed: Habib Mohamad Khan, Mahtab Khan, and Mahboob Khan: Abdul Majid, Syed Yusuf, Riasat Ali Khan Sadrudin Khan and Mahboob Shrief.

Colaba Rangers:—Tukaram: Shivaram and Babu: Premlal, Pamice and Shivaswant Ramchander, Bapu, Vishram and Manajee.

PROSPECTS OF MADRAS RACES,

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

It is expected that a large number of horses will be entered for this year's Madras races, commencing on December 5th. The course has never been in better order and stewards have introduced several new improvements in enclosures this year. A string of horses is coming from Colombo in charge of sikes. Captain Beedham is bringing a number of horses from Calcutta, including some belonging to Mr. Pogose.

Mr. Eve is sending an excellent lot with Dillon. Tommy Nelson will be in charge of a good batch, mostly belonging to local owners. Among other trainers expected here during the season are Ryan, Baker, Gegg, Trahan, Orchard and several others. A very large number of Arab owners and trainers are also coming.

An interesting feature of the coming season will be griffin races provided under the griffin scheme to encourage local owners. The club has already landed 23 from England. All these have been taken over by local owners and 18 of them will be fit to run this year, besides several more in extras.—A.P.

MIDDLE PARK STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket resulted as follows:—

LEX	 1
CORONACH	 2
TENACITY	 3

Betting:—100/12 against Lex, seven to one on Coronach, 100/7 against Tenacity.

Three ran.

Won by a neck. One and a half lengths separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

DIWALI.

To-day is the Diwali (or the Feast of the Lamps) which is celebrated in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhawani who was formerly propitiated by human sacrifices and Vishnu's victory over the domon Naraka. This festival seems to be however more peculiarly consecrated to Lakshmi or the Goddess of prosperity. The feast began on Dhan Teras on Thursday and would end to-day, the last day of the Hindu year. It is celebrated by cleaning and whitewashing the houses and illuminations in different colours. The city was well illuminated last night at Mulji Jetha and Mangaldas cloth markets, Kalbadevi and Marwari Bazar. Crowds of people were seen last night roaming about in the town to have a view of the illuminations To-day the Vikramaditya Samvat year 1981 ends and the merchants would close their account books this evening. New journals, day books and ledgers would be brought to-day for worship and fresh entries.

SHELTERS FOR RICKSHAWALLAS.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has written to the Simla Municipality offering two shelters for rickshaw "jhamplanies" near Cecil Hotel and Chalet, to protect them from rain and cold. She is prepared to pay a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- for building these shelters provided the local Municipality properly maintains them. The Municipality has gratefully accepted Her Excellency's offer.—A. P.

DEATHS CAUSED BY DEWALI PHATAKA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

On Thursday night four persons while crossing an Indian quarter received severe burns through an explosion of some fireworks. Three of the injured persons are reported to have died in hospital.—A. P.

"AN INDIVIDUAL LAPSE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Commenting on your leader headed "An Individual Lapse", Mr. L. R. Tairsee, in your issue of the 15th instant, discusses the sins of the Swaraj Party and thus passes on to justify the action of Mr. Tambe. It seems to me, Sir, there is some confusion of thought and I am sure that if Mr. Tairsee will take upon himself to think over the position you have taken, he would not only appreciate the same, but will come to the conclusion that it is the only position for a man who means well and has the desire to adopt equitable means. You have said, Sir, that if Mr. Tambe wanted to accept Ministership, he was free to do so provided he resigned his office on the Executive Committee of the C. P. Swaraj Party in advance; and I am sure all decent-minded people will endorse your opinion. As regards the sins of the Swaraj Party, I may, with your permission, take some other opportunity to expose the fallacies though it seems to me that it is not necessary after the masterly series of articles contributed by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the columns of your esteemed journal. For the present it is sufficient to say Mr. Tambe did not act fairly in accepting the Ministership, knowing fully that the political institution of which he was a member, did not allow him to do so.—Yours, etc.

C. M. DESAI.

DR. A. K. DALAL.

Last week's "Bombay Government Gazette" announces the appointment of Dr. Anandrai K. Dalal, the well-known surgeon of Bombay, as the permanent Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery at the Grant Medical College, and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital. Under the Indianization scheme proposed to be introduced by the Government in the medical service, Dr. Dalal is the first Indian, outside the privileged class of I.M.S., to be appointed to one of the superior posts at the Grant Medical College which are reserved for that service and appointments to which are made by the Secretary of State. He has already put in twelve years' work at the J. J. Hospital, and has been acting in his present post for the last nine years. He has also acted as the Senior Surgeon twice before.

Dr. Dalal has had a brilliant career, both at the University and in the profession. After passing the L. M. & S. examination of the Bombay University first class first, he was awarded the Government of India foreign scholarship for three years (1908—11). This is considered a rare distinction, as the scholarship used to be assigned to each province by rotation, and was open to candidates in all branches of study. In England Dr. Dalal creditably passed the F.R.C.S. examination, and also held the House appointment of the Metropolitan Hospital in London for some time.

Both as a Professor at the College and as a practitioner, Dr. Dalal enjoys a position which can be claimed by few. It will be remembered that he was the one doctor whom Mahatmaji desired to be present by his side when he was operated upon for appendicitis at Poona a year and a half ago. Dr. Dalal recently performed a successful operation for double hernia on Principal Gidwani of the Gujarat National College, Ahmedabad. He is, besides, a surgeon on the honorary staff of the Sir Hurkissondas Hospital.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Bombay Government have not yet announced their policy regarding Indianization in the medical service, though it is quite a long time since the Lee Commission's report was published. All the other provincial Governments have already declared their policy in favour of increased Indianization.

SWARAJISTS' URGENT MEETING?

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., General Secretary of the All-India Swarajya Party has issued the following notice:—

An urgent meeting of the General Council of the All-India Swarajya Party will be held at Nagpur on Sunday the 1st of November. The actual time of the day and the place of meeting will be announced later at Nagpur. As the meeting deals with very important business relating to the party, I am desired by Pundit Motilal Nehru to request you to make it a point to attend the meeting positively. The meeting is called for the consideration of, (1) the situation created in the Central Provinces by the action of Mr. Tambe in accepting the office of Executive Councillor in the Central Provinces Government (2) the further programme of work of the party and (3) any other subject that may be brought up by the General Secretary at the instance of the Executive Council.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla on Saturday for Hoshiarpur district and will arrive at Lahore on 22nd October. His Excellency leaves again on the 24th for a short tour in the Multan and Montgomery districts and after that will attend the opening of the Khyber Railway on 2nd November.

His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic Mgr. Leticier, representative of His Holiness the Pope, has arrived in Simla.

A largely attended garden party was given by the Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, at his house yesterday evening to bid farewell to Hon. Mr. Justice Abdul Raoof, on his retirement. Judges of the High Court, leading members of the Bar and many prominent citizens were present.

Lady Wilson opened a Fancy Bazaar at the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Poona, on the afternoon of Thursday.

GUJARATI PROV. KHADI BHANDAR.

DIWALI GREETINGS,

Prominent leaders of the city have issued an appeal to the public to help the cause of the Khaddar movement by purchasing Khadi during the Diwali days from the Gujarat Provincial Khadi Bhandar (Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi). The manager of the Bhandar undertakes to comply with orders for all sorts and varieties of Khadi on receiving a post card from intending customers.

KHADI BHANDARS.

The Khadi Bandar on the Princess Street and the Gujarat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar on the Kalbadevi Road are now both under the management of the All-India Khadi Board. Profiteering, therefore, being out of the question, both Bhandars are now in a position to supply at very moderate prices all varieties of Khaddar of every day use. Khadi lovers patronising these Bhandars will have the satisfaction that a greater part of their money must necessarily go to the poor spinners and weavers in the villages.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE

The Bombay Council of Social Workers has decided to organise the 1st session of the Bombay Social Service Conference by the end of November, 1925. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas will preside.

It has been decided to discuss the following subjects in the session:—(1) Untouchability; (2) Housing Problem; (3) Adult Education; (4) Village Sanitation; (5) Unemployment; (6) Prison Reform. Papers have been invited from competent persons on these subjects and would be printed and distributed among the delegates so as to enable them to consider the problems presented before them and thus arrive at some mature and well thought out conclusions.

The Bombay Council of Social Workers appeals to individual workers and institutions to co-operate with it in making the Conference success. All Social Service Institutions in the Province are requested to join the Conference and send their delegates. The delegation fee is Rs. 2 only. For members on Reception Committee the fee is Rs. 3 only. For particulars write to Miss B. A. Engineer, General Secretary of the Conference (Social Service League, Girgaum), Bombay.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Institution in the course of a public appeal says:—

This Happy Home for the Blind desires to house, board, clothe and reclaim the helpless, homeless blind who are now left in the streets of India. It therefore earnestly appeals to you for money that you may help it, collect a substantial amount to build and run it. Those who have studied this question put down the figure for the totally blind of both eyes at 1,500,000. Then, again, we have another double, if not a larger number, of the partially blind. These are for all practical purposes no better than blind.

Welcome are the efforts of the police to pick them up from the streets and the Act for the Protection of Children. But what avail these without a proper place to receive them! The schools for the blind are few. The blind on the streets are many. They are a mass of physical and moral dirt. Their direct admission to schools seems quite undesirable. They deserves to be housed apart at least for a time. That is the first step in their reclamation. This Happy Home for the Blind wishes to supply this sore need.

The West has taught India that her blind can learn. Her missionaries, in the last forty years, have opened schools for them. These together with about five started by indigenous efforts number 16. They teach about 500 blind in all. They have taught India to take care of her blind.

The Home expects you to move in this matter. It wishes you and all friends of the blind (a) to send money, (b) to organise societies, (c) to arrange drawing room and other meetings, concerts, etc., (d) to collect funds, and (e) to supply information about our blind to all interested in them.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.

At about 7-30 a.m. on Friday a police havaldar No. 701-C was on duty at Walkeshwar when he found the dead body of a Hindu male aged about 20 years floating in the Banganga Tank. The police made enquiries in the locality but nobody came forward to claim the body. The deceased had an injury near the right eye. The body was removed to the morgue for inquest.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

The s.s. Mooltan leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 18.

Hindu New Year: Samvat 1982.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENT.—The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Thursday, the 15th instant.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.—At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the total attendance of different nationalities in September last was 860; males being 720 and 140 females.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Prof. N. G. Welinker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.)

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.—Diwali greetings from the poor orphans of the Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum and earnest entreaties to all for help during these joyous holidays. The institution requires Rs. 3,000 monthly for maintaining its helpless inmates, and any contribution towards it, sent to the Secretary, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, will be thankfully received.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.—At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Sheth Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of September, 1925, was 2,155, out of whom 1,183 were women and 972 children, 561 being boys and 411 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 83.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Yatiswanananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class in English on the "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bandra, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Sunday). The Swami will also give a public discourse on "Bhakti Yoga" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) the same day.

Swami Viswananda will deliver a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The Gita Class at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

KURLA'S ADDRESS TO MR. PATEL.—A public meeting of the residents of Kurla will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Hanuman Cinema Theatre near the Kurla Railway Station for the purpose of presenting an address to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in honour of his being the first elected President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will, preside.

VILE PARLE NATIONAL SCHOOL—The principal of the Vile Parle National School which imparts free education on national lines to the children of many suburban families have issued an earnest appeal for funds.

This school teaches all the subjects that are generally taught in other schools and it has standards commencing from Gujrati elementary classes to English third standard. It also teaches Hindi, music, knitting, carding and spinning. Girls and boys study together in all the standards, in one class in order that the high ideal of brotherly and sisterly love can be developed and maintained among the students.

SOCIAL WORK AMONG KAIKADIS.

A meeting of the Kaikadis was convened by the Social Service League and held on the 11th instant at the Damodar Hall, Parel, when Mr. Hyam S. Israel, Assistant to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer of the Bombay Government, presided. Mr. Hyam explained why the Government had entrusted social work among the Kaikadis to the Social Service League and gave an idea of the work that could be done by the League in this direction and finally exhorted the audience to take full advantage of the opportunities placed at their disposal by the Government through the Social Service League. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe of the League then spoke on behalf of the League and explained how the League proposed to carry on the social work among the Kaikadis. It was then decided in consultation with the leading members of the tribe to direct the activities of the League on some definite lines.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 16th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate	Difference.
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NOTICE.

To-morrow being Hindu New Year's Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Monday.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1925.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

The Bill for transferring the powers and properties of the Bombay Improvement Trust to the Municipal Corporation has not been liberalised by the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council. Considering the weakness of the popular party in the Council and the capacity of Government to deflect votes, we are afraid that certain blemishes will remain in the enactment, and it will devolve on a freshly elected Council to improve that measure. The Select Committee has in the first place endorsed the principle of nomination in the Improvement Committee In order to accommodate more representatives of the capitalist classes, the strength of the Committee has been increased to 18, only 11 of whom are to be elected by the Corporation. The Government retain the right of three nominations in the Committee and as if to make things even, the majority of the Select Committee suggest that three seats should be reserved for the direct representation of the European Chamber, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Millowners' Association. All these three bodies are represented in the general body and while their agents are free to be elected to the Improvement Committee, they still insist on having an extra pull equivalent to more than one-fourth of the weight of elected members. Mr. S. K. Bole weakly suggests that the Committee should be amplified by the presence of labour representatives. The right course would be to make the Committee entirely elected by the body which is taking over the responsibility of the Improvement, Trust. We do not minimise the importance of the three bodies claiming interior representation in addition to their voice in the Municipality itself. To improve upon a vicious principle, is it not more plausible to hold that the Port Trust which has no reciprocal representation in the Municipality should be allowed a seat rather than the three clamorous constituencies? Before we allow special representation for those who are already strong and effective, and provoke bodies like the Stock Exchange and the Missionary Council and the Turf Club to emulate them, we ought to make a clear sweep of the rule of nomination and stick to election by the Municipality which, after all, will have to shoulder the credit or discredit of the innovation. The reasonable alternative is to retain the strength of the Committee at fifteen and make it the administrative organ responsible to the general body.

Two members of the Select Committee, Messrs. Huseinbhoy Lalji and Punjabhai Thackersey, oppose the payment of fees for the attendance of the Committee which corresponds to the Standing Committee of the Corporation. They declare that work should be done out of public spirit which cannot be equated in terms of money. As public administration is shared by the poorer classes, the tendency to-day is, as in Parliament, to pay a reasonable remuneration to those who devote their time to public service. As control is passing from the hands of the rich and leisured classes it is only fair that there should be payment enough to discourage temptation. The award of Rs. 30 to one who attends the Committee meetings cannot be considered excessive or mercenary and the exigencies of finance are the sole argument against the payment of all members of assemblies and councils. However that may be, there are serious defects in the Bill on the side of financial control. The chief accountant ought to be assured of direct access to the Improvements Committee when he thinks that the interests of the trust require first-hand representation. To put the chief financial officer under the heel of the executive would be a mistake. Sir M. Visvaswarayya's Retrenchment Report brings out the need of the reform in the Corporation while past wrangles among the finance-officers of the Improvement Trust itself re-inforce the suggestion of initial reform. In regard to the deposit of surplus funds, the Select Committee has not altered the restriction that they should be placed at interest with the Imperial Bank of India. It is added that the Government are to prescribe the bank or banks in which money may be deposited. The responsibility of distribution and safety should be conceded to the general body or the Committee, for we do not want to begin with any favouritism or disability in respect of other solvent banks. As if to emphasise distrust in the experiment, the majority interpolates conditions of facile retirement to officers who choose to be disgruntled. They insert as a sub-section of Section 109 that any officer of the Trust who had been in service for more than five years should be free to retire in two years of the transfer and at the same time enjoy the residue of leave due to him *plus* the contribution of the Trustees to the provident fund of permanent officers. The provision is analogous to the premium on retirement offered by the Government on the eve of the Reforms. Officers who are not willing to co-operate in lawful changes should resign and take the consequences. Special treatment for recalcitrants should not be allowed, and public servants should learn that it does not pay to indulge in the pastime of rocking the boat.

The appointment of the Chief Officer is by election, a procedure worthy of being extended to the case of the Municipality. The majority of the Select Committee reduces the starting salary of the Chief Officer to Rs. 2,000. We suggest there should be no statutory minimum. The discretion of payment should rest with the general body. The Calcutta Corporation, which in size and revenue, is one of the hugest public bodies in the whole world, gives Rs. 1,500 to its Chief Executive Officer. There may be people who are public-spirited or affluent enough to serve the city on a lower salary than Rs. 2,000—whether the Chief Officer of the Trust is paid Rs. 100 or Rs. 1,000 should be left to the pleasure of the Trustees and their appreciation of his merits. Compulsory limitations are an infringement of autonomy. The trustees are ultimately responsible to the public and the control of public opinion ought to make for economy according to Indian standards. There is another important matter which the existing Trust should recognise. When people who enjoy power reluctantly part with it, there is every temptation to saddle the going concern with long personal covenants. The excuse is security of tenure and the inclination to do a kind turn at parting. We hope the present trustees will as far as possible refrain from committing themselves to long-period contracts, especially in the higher grades. Though it is improbable, yet it is conceivable, that the retiring board may engage an officer on Rs. 3,000 per month for five years and leave the lability to those who shoulder the burden. We regard it as unlikely, when public attention is drawn to the matter. We want the transfer to take place without any creakiness in the machinery and both the present executive and the provincial legislature should co-operate in that intention.

THE RED SCARE.

The Baldwin Cabinet has taken an audacious step in arresting six Communists, including Mr. Inkpin, Mr. Harry Pollit, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Gallacher and Mr. Bell. Mr. Inkpin is a brilliant agitator; Mr. Pollit recently opposed the ostracism of Communists from the Labour Conference; Mr. Gallacher maintained the fight; as for Mr. Campbell, his writings were the primary cause of the Labour Government's downfall. The denunciation of Communists by the Labour party has given stomach to the Cabinet, and whatever be the fate of the prisoners the raid prompts an important question of civic privilege. The Communists believe in the rise of Socialism and they hold that Parliamentary action is wire-pulled by the capitalist classes. At the Liverpool Conference, Mr. Pollit fought for the inclusion of Communists in the Labour party and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald opposed it. Mr. Pollit lost his motion by 2,870,000 to 321,000 votes. Mr. Pollitt declared that nothing the Conference could do could prevent the rise of Communism in this or any other country, and it was obvious that there was no barrier strong enough to keep Communists out of the Labour party, constituted as it was, and they would get in by one means or another. Instead of treating the Communist protest as a safety-valve, the MacDonald imperialists gave a chance to the Conservative Government to pounce upon the dissidents. For England, it is a serious matter, involving the right of private opinion and there can be no question of the ultimate issue of victory.

While the MacDonald group has by its bigotry betrayed the Communists the Baldwin Government had to weigh the question of permanence. Next spring there is bound to be a tough fight between British Capitalists and British workers; to the Government it is of no mean importance to hold up the most energetic elements as subverters of the realm. "Should the workers arm?" was a topic recently discussed by Mr. Wheatley. He gave no definite answer, but the instigators of British Fascism have been relatively clear about their duty. Under the auspices of the Home Office, they are recruiting a civil force known as the O. M. S., which means the Order for the Maintenance of Supplies. This quasi-official organisation is to thwart the ends of an industrial strike by arranging the replacement of workers and the distribution of supplies. Sir William Joynson-Hicks has welcomed the force, whose purpose is to circumvent the sanctions of industrial deadlock. The Labour Party naturally took exception to the challenge, but the Home Office maintained that it was a specific provision for national safety. The truth is that it is a projection of the Northumberland movement and an illicit recruitment to British Fascism.

The Home Office has committed a grave blunder, under the provocation of Labour leaders, who in a manner had out-lawed Communist opinion and thrown honest workers to the mercy of sedition-laws. The July-victory of British miners was due more to the determination of British Communists than the tepid pronouncements of disguised imperialists, like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas. The Communist party believes in the solidarity of the workers' movement in all countries and the rash action of the Cabinet in arresting dynamic elements exposes it to ridicule and disaster. The right wing of the Labour party is a paltry extension of the Liberal party and the workers will now have unique facilities of discovering the truth through the trials now contemplated. A wise Government would have left it alone but the isolative tactics of the Labour party have, under the inspiration of right wing leaders, exhibited a vulnerable front for attack. The ultimate result of the encounter will be to justify Communist opinion: the immediate result may be to expedite the collapse of an intolerant Government. A large Communist trial in England cannot close down like the Cawnpore trial, but the luck of Cawnpore trials encourages domestic foolhardiness.

Notes of the Day.

The Reformer on the Spree.

The "Indian Daily Mail," which practises the principle of malice towards none and charity towards all, has come down upon us with terrific force. After weighing our remarks on Mr. Jayakar's ill-advised declaration, our contemporary arrives at two conclusions, both exceedingly scientific. Either we have "an objection to Mr. Jayakar personally" or we object to his having published his statement elsewhere than in our own columns. We have no "objection" to Mr. Jayakar personally, and Mr. Jayakar who remembers our support in his election campaign and later in the troublous days of the Rent Act, will gratefully dispel the suspicions of our contemporary. The alternative theory is that we were stung by the green-eyed monster at the sight of the Dalal Street coup and we gave way to pique because of the enterprise of a contemporary that obtained the views of Mr. Jayakar, not inclusively but exclusively. Both the theories are unworthy, but to counter-balance their vulgar effect, the "Daily Mail" says:—"We suppose we have a fairly high view of our vocation, but we can never bring ourselves to think that what one would not care to say in one's own name, may be rightly said under cover of the editorial first person plural." This is designed as a deadly hit. Though we do not assume any moral monitorship of the universe, we would submit that we exercise the liberty of expression and silence with perfect comfort: that is why we are, like the "Leader" of Allahabad, straight and unequivocal in regard to all things from high politics down to the rights of labour in the mill-strike. We are not obliged to display neutral tints. There is no moral double-facedness in our expression of views and it is stupid to parade hypothetical motives for explaining non-capitalist views.

More Puzzles.

The "Daily Mail," conscious of the high view of its vocation, is surprised at the publication of Mr. L. R. Tairsee's views on the Swarajists and professes amusement at the difference of opinion between him and us. We do not applaud Mr. Tairsee, not even for the reason that he stated his opinion elsewhere than in the columns of the "Daily Mail." We never described Mr. Jayakar as a "petty-minded reviler of his own colleague," and Mr. Jayakar ought to ask the "Daily Mail" for the source of such inverted impeachment. One thing is surprising. Temporising leaders who swear by the pristine integrity of the Swaraj party to reject office, are the first to applaud Mr. Tambe's good fortune. While, Mr. Jayakar thunders against Mr. Patel's fall from grace, the editor of the "Daily Mail," who originally joined the Swaraj party and subscribed to its repudiation of office, is happy over "Mr. Tambe's acceptance of a membership of the C. P. Government." So much for the "high view of our vocation" denied to other journalists who exercise the privilege of editorial anonymity. We do not agree with Mr. N. C. Kelkar who in his "personal capacity"—mark the wretched differentiation of selves, personal and public—congratulated Mr. Tambe on his job. The play of words like "technical" or "personal" will not affect the merits of the act. The "Daily Mail" considers the violation of his electoral pledge as "manly"—in a personal capacity perhaps. The high rebuke of the "Daily Mail" leaves our withers unwrung, and when it talks of the manly exercise of private opinon, the public of Bombay, including the starved workers of Parel, can only smile at the ludicrous pose. Why rebuke us and turn the heart of a good friend like Mr. Jayakar, against the "Bombay Chronicle?"

The Maharajah of Kashmir.

The accession of Sir Hari Singh to the gadi of Kashmir, gives him an early opportunity for living down the past and establishing the reputation of a liberal ruler. This disposition to be lionised as a modern, go-ahead prince had thrown him in parasitic company. Many of the princes of India have been spoiled by their education, and we have a set of absentee rulers, who revel in the society of favourites and are content to be fleeced abroad. The disclosures of Sir Hari Singh's past shocked the late Maharajah, and the people of the State were seriously concerned about their future. Now that he has ascended the gadi, they will earnestly look for a regime that will blot out the stigma of Mr. A, a name which is still wrongly favoured by some newspapers. Sir Hari Singh's chief temptation will probably be to outvie social celebrities like the Maharajahs of Jodpur and Patiala. Mail papers describe the details of lavish expenditure by these two potentates, the Maharajah of Patiala being praised for the purchase of the most expensive motor-car in the world. A wise conservatism inspires the Maharajah of Mysore who eschewing stupid extravagance fosters the growth of constitutional government. Kashmir has a population as great as that of Travancore, but Travancore is leagues ahead in literacy and public spirit. It is for Sir Hari Singh to decide the course of his reign in advance and resist the influences of lethargy and waste common among the rulers of India.

Truth About China.

The Customs Conference will soon meet in Peking. China demands the complete abolition of the tariff forced upon her by the Powers. It remains to be seen if the Powers agree to this demand. Meanwhile, it is interesting to see that America, for reasons which are not wholly altruistic, is reported to be in favour of China's demand. Senator Borah, who is the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, is largely responsible for the wholesome change in the American attitude. Referring to the resolution moved by the Chinese Delegation in the Assembly of the League of Nations approving of the Customs Conference, he said:

"This is the same pious pretence upon which China has been fed for eighty-three years. At least five of the nations which will vote for this resolution have, and have had for decades, treaties pledging themselves to protect the territorial integrity of China. In the meantime, and in the face of all these treaties and pledges and resolutions, China is deprived of sufficient revenues to maintain a government, thus leading to demoralization and governmental breakdown; forty-odd of her ports have been seized and held by force, the opium traffic has been imposed upon her at the point of the bayonet; her children have been exploited in foreign mills, and when the Chinese seek to record their protest in the way of public meetings and by public speech they are either shot down or taken into foreign courts and tried and condemned under foreign law. If there is any sense of justice or any humanitarian sentiment anywhere around, we will cease passing resolutions and act—action is now overdue."

That is the truth about Chinese situation. But how many among European politicians are there who will dare to proclaim it as Senator Borah did?

The Poona Seva Sadan.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson did not exaggerate when he said the other day at the prize distribution of the Poona Seva Sadan that the name of that institution was a household word throughout India. The institution is a standing proof of what can be achieved by women's talent and inborn instinct for social service if properly trained and organised. The idea of starting a training home for women first took clear shape in the mind of the late Mr. B. M. Malbari who founded in 1908 the Seva Sadan of Bombay. Next year the Poona Seva Sadan was started by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade with the assistance of able workers like Mr. G. K. Devadhar as an aided branch of the Bombay institution. Two or three years later the branch was able to work independently and, thanks to the self-sacrificing zeal of Mrs. Ranade who threw herself heart and soul in the work of the institution, made such rapid strides that to-day the institution is a model of its kind with a splendid record of varied and unbroken service. During the sixteen years of its existence it has passed out 19 women doctors, 20 health visitors, 31 trained midwives, 42 qualified nurses, 39 craft teachers and 125 trained teachers. It has now on its rolls over a thousand women and girls without any distinction of class or creed, there being 7 Muslim pupils, 8 Israelites, and 24 Indian Christians. Already its activities are manifold, literary, artistic, medical and industrial. To these Mr. Devadhar, on whom as General Secretary the brunt of the organising work has fallen since the lamented death of Mrs. Ranade last year, intends adding a School for Women Social Workers. It is expected by this means to train selected women as future leaders and organisers who after their training will be able to start suitable institutions in their own districts. So useful and efficient are the activities of the Poona Seva Sadan as also of its parent body in Bombay whose excellent work we reviewed some time ago, that it is the duty of both Government and the public to support such institutions in every way so as to ensure their uninterrupted success.

INDIA'S IMPROVED SITUATION.

"SIGNS OF BETTER TEMPER."

BIRKENHEAD'S COMPLACENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Addressing a big gathering at the Constitutional Club at which Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans were present, Lord Birkenhead stated that the position in India as continuing to show signs of real improvement, and the country owed a great debt to Lord Reading for his tact, patience and accesibility and the very great knowledge he had acquired of Indian affairs. Lord Birkenhead declared: "I could not be guilty of rashness in telling you that our anxieties in India are discharged, but I do discern signs of better and more friendly temper and the realisation that this country is not at all likely to be stampeded into a course of which we do not approve. There is greater readiness to appreciate realities both in India and England."

I.C.S. EXAMINATION.

Lord Birkenhead finally pointed out that this year was the first time for some years when the returns of English and Indian competitors of the right class to the Indian Civil Service were well maintained.—Reuter.

LOCARNO CONFERENCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN THANKED

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Locarno.—Pressmen entertained, to-day, the delegates to the Locarno Conference to a luncheon at which 200 guests were present. Mr. Chamberlain was given an ovation. He laid stress on the co-operation of all with the determination to solve the difficulties and said, consequently, the difficulties had vanished like darkness. Nobody could claim triumph. Mr. Chamberlain added that relations between European countries had been founded at Locarno on the basis of absolute equality, goodwill and mutual consideration which would have immediate repercussion in international pacification.

After luncheon, there was a general exodus to the Villa quarters of Sgr. Mussolini, who acknowledged the greetings of a crowd.

Mr. Chamberlain, later, formally called on Sgr. Mussolini.

It is noteworthy that after luncheon, Dr. Luther thanked Mr. Chamberlain for all he had done. M. Briand also congratulated Mr. Chamberlain.—Reuter.

FIVE DOCUMENTS TO BE SIGNED.

Locarno.—It is understood that altogether five documents will be signed, namely, the Pact itself and four Arbitration Treaties between France and Germany, Germany and Poland, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, Belgian and Germany. There will also be two special declarations guaranteeing the arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czecho-Slovakia and finally the declaration concerning Article 16 of the Covenant.—Reuter.

A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

Locarno.—A British communique states:—Conference after adopting the text of the draft Security Pact took up the question of Arbitration Treatries, and invited representatives of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia to join the meeting and hear the statements with regard to the work of the jurists on the draft treaties of arbitration between Germany and France on the one part, and Gremany and Belgium on the other, the texts of which have been adopted by the delegations concerned. Representatives of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia then gave the Conference account of their own negotiations with the representatives of the German Government with regard to the drafting of arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland on the one part and Germany and Czecho-Slovakia on the other.—Reuter.

Locarno.—For the first time since the Conference opened. Skrzynski and Dr. Benes, Polish and Czecho-Slovakian Foreign Ministers, respectively, participated in it this morning.

Sgr. Mussolini is rushing to Locarno in a motor-car from Milanin to participate in the Conference before it closes.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN-BRIAND POURPARLERS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Locarno.—Polish, Czech and German jurists, assisted by English and French experts, have completed their work and have reached an understanding on the Eastern Arbitration Treaty. Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand conferred during the whole of last evening on the German proposals for the evacuation of the Rhineland, and their demands regarding Saar, which may slightly delay initialling, though they are not serious obstacles.—Reuter.

5 TREATIES TO BE SIGNED.

Locarno.—It is expected that five treaties will be initialled to-morrow and will be signed, in London, in a fortnight's time. The texts will probably be published early next week.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

A Special Assembly of the League will be called, after the signature, to admit Germany into the League, probably in December.

"A WORKABLE LIVING PACT."

Dr. Benes said to-day: "At length the Versailles Treaty becomes a workable living Pact."—Reuter.

"A DAY OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE"

Paris.—M. Painleve telegraphed to-day to M. Briand the warmest congratulations of the Government and declared that to-day was a day of historical importance.—Reuter.

"SATISFACTORY RESULTS."

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that Government circles regard the result of the Conference as extremely satisfactory for all Powers concerned, but Berlin's guarded tone is apparent in press comments over the adoption of the draft Security Pact pending the solution of such questions as its effect on the Rhineland occupation, Saar regime and other matters that have not yet been arranged.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Locarno.—"This is the happiest birthday in my life", said Mr. Chamberlain in an interview with Reuter this morning when Locarno was celebrating his birthday with music and flowers. There was a charming unrehearsed scene when Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain descended from the staircase of the hotel to the terrace where the members of all the delegations and about fifty photographers and cinematographers were assembled. The band played the National Anthem and the Mayor of Locarno warmly congratulated Mr. Chamberlain's little girl and handed to Mrs. Chamberlain a basket of flowers. The members of the respective delegations offered Mr. Chamberlain hearty good-wishes. Both Mr Chamberlain and his wife were deeply touched.—Reuter.

MILL OPERATIVES AND DIWALI.

HEAVY EXODUS FROM CITY.

HOPE OF "GENEROUS GESTURE?"

Owing to the Diwali holidays a large number of operatives left the city by trains and steamers on Thursday and Friday. Among those who left were mainly those who had received their wages on Wednesday and Thursday last. They did not seem to be in the mood of staying in Bombay after receiving their pay and left for their homes immediately afterwards. An enquiry among some mill operatives showed that they were determined not to resume work unless the question of the reduction of 11½ per cent of their wages was definitey decided. On Friday some more operatives turned up at several mills in the city to demand their wages but they were told that they would be duly informed of the next pay day by posting notices on the mill gates. Owing to the large and unprecedented exodus of the operatives from the city and the peaceful behaviour of those who are left behind the police patrol and posts have been released at sote places and entirely withdrawn where it has been found desirable to do so in the mill area. On Friday the same mills worked with a handful of men as on the previous day and to-day (Saturday) being Diwali holiday, all the partially working mills will observe a general holiday. It is expected, however, after Diwali holidays the mill strike situation will take a definite turn and some of the operatives who are at present in Bombay, are inclined to believe that the millowners would make a generous gesture to them in view of the striking improvement in the textile trade for the past few weeks.

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISTS IN PARIS.

40 ARRESTED, INCLUDING MAYORS AND DY. MAYORS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Paris.—A Communist demonstration outside the Bolshevik pavilion at the Decorative Arts Exhibition was forcibly dispersed and 40 arrests have been made. The Communist Mayor of Saint Denis has been suspended for a month for his grave dereliction of duty in allowing public services to be held up on 12th October when the Communists attempted a general strike. The Communist Mayor and the Deputy Mayor of Halluin in the Department of Nord have also been suspended for abusing the privileges of their office.—Reuter.

BAND OF BRIGANDS ROUTED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Beirut.—French operations against brigands in the region of Damascus have resulted in the pursuit and complete rout of a band of which 100 have been shot and 24 bodies are being brought back to Damascus where they will be exhibited publicly.—Reuter.

TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED IN FETTERS.

RESTRICTIONS ON DEFENCE COUNSEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

It appears from the general warrant of search of those arrested in connection with the Kakori Train Dacoity Case that the arrests so far made were not only as a sequence of the abovenamed dacoity, but two others, one in the district of Rae Bareli and the other in the district of Partabgarh, committed some time back. No notice of these dacoities, it appears, was taken by the newspapers and many knew it only after the warrant had been shown to the Defence Counsel.

The application etc., filed in this connection was hitherto disposed off by Mr. Gwynne, the District Magistrate. But it seems that Mr. Syeed Ainuddin, a senior deputy collector, has been appointed as a special magistrate to try these cases. Mr. Ainuddin made a departure of the practice so far followed by Mr. Gwynne, with the result that some novel restrictions have been placed on defence counsel interviewing the accused and some of the accused being still in heavy fetters.

Mr. Harakaramnath Misra, Swarajist M.L.A. and Babu Mohanlal Saksena, Swarajist M.L.C., filed an application before Mr. Ainuddin, on behalf of Messrs. Baburam Verma, non-co-operating Vakil of Etah, Jyotishanker Dixit, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Sarat Chandra Guha, Manager, Arya Publishing House, Calcutta, Mohanlal Gautam, Member, Tilak School of Politics, Lahore, Birbhadra Tewari, Secretary, Labour Union Cawnpore and others for the removal of fetters, for the interview of counsel and for copies of the first report of the two other dacoities.

Mr. Ainuddin recommended the removal of fetters to the Superintendent of Jail, who, it is understood, has in his own turn forwarded it to the Inspector-General of Prisons with the result that the accused are still in fetters. (Mr. Gwynne on the other hand used to order the fetters to be removed and they were removed.)

As regards defence counsel's inhterview with the accused, Mr. Ainuddin ordered that the accused counsel should obtain permission from him every time they went to visit them and that the interview should be held in the presence and within the hearing of responsible Jail Officials. Mr. Gwynne had placed no such restrictions and had given permission to Messrs. Khaliquzzam, Harkarannath Misra, Mohanlal Saksena and Mahesh Parshad, defence counsel, to interview the accused whenever they liked.)

As regards the demand for the copies of the first report of other two dacoities, the Magistrate rejected it, while the Prosecuting Inspector refused to disclose even the dates of their occurances.

Messrs. Misra and Saksena, defence counsel, objected to the order as being prejudicial to the interests of the accused, but the objection overruled.

"STAR'S" OBJECTIONABLE CARTOON.

MR J. B. HOBBS' REGRET

Mr. A. R. Dard, Head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission, London, forwards to us the folowing copy of a letter dated 29th September 1925 received by him from Mr. J. B. Hobbs, the world-famous cricketer:—

Dear Sir,

I am pained to know that the cartoon in *The Star* dated 18/8/25 has offended the feelings of all Muslims.

I need not say that I have no control over *The Star* nor any responsibility for the cartoons which it publishes. I am, however, pleased to learn that *The Star* has published its regrets and that it, and its cartoonists, would have refrained from introducing the figure of Mohammed if they had thought it could give offence. I am sorry that my success in cricket which has been shared with me by sports loving people all over the world has thus unfortunately become the occasion of wounding the religious susceptibilities of my Muslim friends.

I wish it had not been so.

Believe me, Yours sincerely,

J. B. HOBBS.

"RED" FORCES CAPTURE WAICHOW.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Canton.—The "Red" forces have captured Waichow and taken a large number of persons prisoners.—Reuter.

LAWRENCE STATUE.

MUTILATED ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

EXCITEMENT IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

This morning the statue of Lord Lawrence on the Maul was found mutilated. The pen in the right hand of the statue is missing and half of the sword on the left side is broken. These were subsequently found by the police on the lawn near by. Police are guarding the statue. Great excitement prevails.

PRINCE RETURNS HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Prince of Wales on board the "Repulse" arrived at Portsmouth at noon today on return from his tour of South Africa and South America. The "Repulse" was escorted by destroyers and flying boats. There was a slight haze and drizzling rain. Ships in the harbour were dressed with flags and the crews of warships in the harbour cheered.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPERS' WELCOME.

Everything is in readiness to give the Prince of Wales a thunderous welcome today on his return from the extremely successful tour. "Britain's Greatest Ambassador" is the text of the newspaper leaders and full-page articles which recount the different stages of the tour and extol the new friendships made and old friendships consolidated, especially in South Africa where the popularity with which His Royal Highness was greeted, alike by the Dutch, British, Indians and natives, made the visit a landmark in the relations of Britain and the Dominions.—Reuter's Special.

ADMIRALTY & PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Admiralty has sent a message to the Prince of Wales expressing the Navy's pride at being entrusted with His Royal Highness's safety during his many voyages,

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on the 30th instant, to protest against the composition of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, and endorse the view of the Legislative Assembly that the Commission does not represent Indian interests adequately and effectively in spite of the undertaking given to that effect by the Finance Member on behalf of the Government of India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside over and prominent leaders will speak at the meeting. The names of the speakers and the time and place of the meeting will be announced shortly.

SOLEMN CEREMONY ON "REPULSE"

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Reuter's correspondent on board the "Repulse" describes a solemn ceremony which was a sequel to an incident at Mardel Platt where the Women's Patriotic League sent on board a wreath embedded in a block of ice requesting that it should be cast into the seas in "remembrance of the brave and true who died the death of honour, and departed in the hope of resurrection and eternal life". The Prince of Wales, to-day, carried out the ceremony in the presence of detachment of seamen and marines. After an impressive ceremony by the Chaplain, the Captain read a passage from Ecclesiasticus and the Prince then briefly recounted the circumstances attending the ceremony and committed flowers to the deep. Shortly afterwards the troopship "Marglen", proceeding to India passed close to the "Repulse" and hundreds of troops cheered.—Reuter's Special.

RUHR EVACUATION COMPLETED.

LONDON, Oct. 1[illegible]

Berlin.—The last French detachment has withdrawn from the Ruhr thus making complete inter-Allied military evacuation of the Ruhr region.—Reuter.

RADICAL PARTY CONGRESS

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Nice.—Half dozen Ministers attended the Radical Party Congress at which the main problem is whether the left cartel which was seriously weakened last session should be revived assuming that Socialists who withdrew agree to it. M. Herriot, who presided favoured that course and also renewed the advocacy of a capital levy.—Reuter.

Nice.—The Committee of the Radical Party Congress after an animated debate adopted a motion calling on the delegates who have been elected to the Chamber to support Government.—Reuter.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

9 KILLED AND 26 INJURED.

PASSENGER'S THRILLING STORY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

An engine with two wagons of a parcel express while shunting into Halsa (E. B. Railway) station, a distance of about hundred miles from Sealdah, collided with the Assam Mail. Two carriages were telescoped and passengers numbering about 26 were injured and some 5 were killed. The driver, the fireman and the guard of the Assam mail were badly injured.

The first three bogie carriages of the Dacca mail containing two-third class carriages and one-third-inter composite both having female compartments in it were shattered. It was with great difficulty that the passengers were extricated. The shunting carriages had no passengers.

The passengers of the Dacca mail availed themselves of the Darjeeling mail at Halsa at about 11-30 a.m. and reached Calcutta at about 4 p.m.

An official account of the accident states that at about 1-34 this morning at mile 99/6 near Halsa North Cabin, the eight down Goalundo Mail collided with a light engine standing in the yard resulting in both engines and three bogie carriages of the eight down being derailed and telescoped and both the up and down lines being blocked. 9 persons were killed of which 5 were of the railway staff, and 4 third class passengers. 26 passengers were injured. It is hoped to restore through communication by 10 a.m. to-day.

THRILLING STORY.

A thrilling story of the railway accident at Halsa has been narrated by a passenger who was travelling by the mail train. The Dacca mail was fairly packed in the upper and lower classes and passengers were either drowsing or sleeping on the benches or on the floor when there came, all on a sudden, the sound of a terrific crash far exceeding the sound of thunder. The passengers were all huddled and jumbled together. The shock was sudden and violent and the cries were heartrending.—A. P.

"A GREAT ADMINISTRATOR"

SIMLA SERVICES' CERTIFICATE TO LORD READING.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The members of the United Services Club entertained His Excellency the Viceroy at a farewell banquet last night. The Club grounds were brilliantly illuminated and the dinner was a great success. The Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief and all high officials of the Government of India were present. General Sir Edwin Atkinson presided and in well-chosen words paid a high tribute to Lord Reading as a man, sportsman, administrator, statesman and orator and especially praising his courage, patience and watchfulness. His allusions to Lady Reading's splendid work for Indian women and her generous hospitality were loudly cheered.

The Viceroy in replying said that nothing could have given him greater pleasure than the Chairman's allusions to Her Excellency who had indeed been his better half. He gratefully acknowledged the applause with which allusions to his work for India had been received and concluded with a lengthy and extremely generous recognition of the great work accomplished by both the Army and the General Services on behalf of the country. He trusted the best men in England would continue to come out and serve their King and this great portion of the Empire. The Viceroy received an ovation at the conclusion of his speech and on leaving the Club grounds.—A. P.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT TO RASH DRIVER

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A sentence of twelve months in the second division was passed at the Berkshire assizes on Captain Hugh Spooner, a polo-pony breeder and formerly of Indian cavalry who was indicted for manslaughter of a labourer named Charles Rande. The latter was run down and killed by Spooner's motor car while he was cycling to work. Evidence showed that the defendant was returning from London after a night at the cabaret club and was driving at excessive speed on the wrong side of the road.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER GROWING IN LIBERIA

LONDON, Oct. 15.

New York.—Mr. Harvey Firestone, President of the Firestone Tire Rubber Company, has announced that he has signed an agreement with the Republic of Liberia, by which he has obtained a 99-year's lease of a million acres suitable for rubber-growing and 2,000 acres of rubber plantation fully matured, and bearing rubber and that it has been planned to spend a hundred million dollars for developing the lease.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Melbourne.—Nomination lists show that there are 164 candidates for 75 seats in the House of Representatives and 50 candidates for 22 vacancies in the Senate. There are no woman candidates, and every seat is contested.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND CORPORATION.

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY, UNDESIRABLE.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has attached the following minute of dissent to the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill No. XVII of 1925 (A Bill to transfer the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to, and to vest the property and rights vested in the said Trustees in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay):—

I do not agree with the whole principle on which this legislation is based. I have always maintained that the creation of the Improvement Trust Act in 1898 by a special legislation was a serious encroachment upon the ordinary rights and privileges of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It was a grave reflection on its capacity and a clear verdict that the Municipal Corporation of those days was not able to discharge its ordinary functions and constitutional duties assigned to it under the law and therefore it was necessary to create another independent board to discharge the same functions and duties that would ordinarily have devolved on the Corporation. If one compares the preamble and provisions of the Improvement Trust Act with the duties and functions assigned to the Corporation under sections 61 and 63 of the Municipal Act, it will be quite clear to him that they are almost indentical and similar; even the preamble of the present amending Bill states that the Bombay Improvement Act of 1898 was enacted with a view to make provision for the improvement and for the future expansion of the City of Bombay by forming new and altering existing streets, by removing or altering insanitary buildings in certain areas, by providing open spaces for better ventilation and for recreation, by constructing new sanitary dwellings for certain classes of the inhabitants of the city. Are these not the privileges and ordinary duties and functions of the Municipal Corporation? The following clauses of sections 61 and 63 of the Municipal Act mention exactly similar functions of the Municipal Corporation:—

Clause (d)—The reclamation of unhealthy localities.

Clause (m)—Construction, maintenance, alteration, improvement of public streets, etc.

Section 63 (c)—Construction, maintenance of public parks, etc.

ACT OF 1898.

As a matter of fact the powers and duties assigned to the Municipal Corporation under the Act for the improvement and development of the city go far beyond the functions assigned to the Board under the Improvement Trust Act of 1898. Thus the Act of 1898 was only a device on the part of the Government to deal a serious blow to the local self-government by creating an independent board and transferring some of its important powers and duties to it. It is really surprising that the stalwart corporators of those days should have submitted to the uncalled for interference and encroachment. The only excuse and pretext was the prevalence of the fatal epidemic of plague. It was believed that the Corporation would not be able to cope with the extraordinary situation created by the sudden and daily rise in the mortality and with a view to allay the nervous state that was prevailing in the public, a new board was created to soothe the ruffled and excited public feeling.

But after the normal state was restored the Corporation seemed to have realised the serious blow to its position and prestige by the creation of an independent board to discharge some of these municipal functions and hence for some time past it had been making a persistent but feeble demand for the abolition of this new board and restoration of its powers and privileges.

The simultaneous existence and functioning of these two independent bodies, had created an anomalous position, unheard of in the municipal administration of any other large civilized city. Two independent bodies, governed by two independent Acts, discharging more or less the same municipal functions in the same city. For the purpose of these municipal duties assigned to the Improvement Trust, the city was, as it were, divided into two territorial divisions; this divided responsibility was very often detrimental to the interests of the city and often created difficulty and an anomalous position

NO THANKS DUE TO GOVERNMENT.

I have deemed it necessary to go into the previous history with a view to remove a wrong impression under which some members of the Council, as well as the public, seem to labour under; the attitude taken up by the Government in introducing the legislation is such as if it were conferring some special new benefit or favour on the Municipal Corporation. I wish to make it clear that the Government is not at all making any special concession to the Corporation but only restoring to it what constitutionally and originally belonged to the local self-government and which was for so many years unjustifiably withheld from the Corporation. I was rather surprised to find some members offering their congratulations to the Honourable Minister for introducing this measure, when to my mind it was a proper occasion to bring a vote of censure against Government, in the first place for having encroached upon the rights and privileges of a local self-governing body and further for having delayed in restoring it, even long after an excuse to retain such powers had passed. This being my view, viz., that the Act of 1898 (the Improvement

(Continued on next page.)

SETH J. BAJAJ AT KOTAH.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTAH, Oct. 16.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here on the morning of the 13th instant with his party and was put up in the State Guest House. He saw H. H. the Maharao Sahib twice in the Recreation Club. Khaddar samples were exhibited in the Club where the Maharao Sahib attended with State officials. The Maharao Sahib highly appreciated the samples. He is deeply interested in developing cottage industries in his State.

Seth Jamnalal interviewed the Maharao Sahib and Ministers yesterday in Mehkma Khas and presented a written document with suggestions for encouraging and developing the Khaddar industry in the State. His suggestion was favourably received by His Highness. The situation promises bright prospects for the Khaddar industry. State officials are sympathetically inclined towards Khaddar.

Last evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Vaishya Sudharak Sabha. Kumar Chandrasinghji of Kunadi presided. Seth Jamnalal spoke on Khadi and received patient hearing.

Sit. Jamnalalji's Rajputana tour ends, where his general experience has been that there are all possible facilities for extensive production of Khaddar in Rajputana. The State authorities have no particular desire to interfere in Khaddar work. The only thing wanted is sincere and self-sacrificing workers, and efficient organisation. Seth Jamnalal is leaving for Bombay to-day, reaching there to-morrow morning.

SWAMI KIRPALDAS AT JAMNAGAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Oct. 12.

Swami Kirpaldas, ex-Professor of Comparative Religions has been asked by his American friends to come over to that country and deliver lectures for two years on Indian saints. His lectures will also deal with other questions pertaining to India, chiefly social and spiritual. He intends to establish in India on his return a University for the study of comparative religions of the world. Swamiji believes religion to be the basis of all culture and civilisation.

In order to equip himself for his American tour and to come in closer touch with the different parts of the country and its people he has been travelling all over India. He recently visited Jamnagar where he delivered two lectures before the public and also addressed the students of the Nawanagar High School. In all his lectures he laid great stress on service, love and sacrifice, strongly maintaining that the days of preaching are gone. His definition of real and eternal happiness is the realisation of the self. He also preaches temperance and teetotalism.

LONDON-NEW YORK TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The direct London-New York telephone exchange is about to become reality with the announcement that contractors have completed the transmission station at Rugby. A receiving station at Chedzoy, Somerset, had successfully demonstrated the possibility of conducting a service which only awaited completion of the Rugby station. It is stated that the cost of a three-minute conversation with any telephone subscriber in London will probably not exceed twenty shillings.—Reuter's Special.

COAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

There was a large attendance at the first public sitting of the Coal Commission at Westminster Hall which was attended by representatives of the Miners' Federation and the Mining Association. Mr. Ernest Gowers, Permanent Under-Secretary, Mines, stated that the present demand consequently on the present output of British coal descended to the level of twenty years ago but the industry was employing upwards of a quarter million or more persons. The consumption by Russia, Germany and Austria was reduced by 46 million tons.

Replying to Sir W. Beveridge, Mr. Gowers mentioned that seven men were now employed where previously there were six. He agreed that the pre-war standard of wages could be maintained only by increased output per head of the employees, or a material increase in the prices of coal relative to other articles. He said he realised he painted the gloomiest picture.—Reuter's Special.

INQUEST ON PROF. LEFROY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

At the inquest on Prof. Lefroy a verdict of misadventure was returned. A friend of the professor said that on Saturday he noticed that Prof. Lefroy was staggering. Prof. Lefroy said he had too much meaning vapour with which he was experimenting on the larvae of flies. He said: the "little beggars got the better of me this time."—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 15.—In a Rugby football match the South-western counties beat Bath by 19 points to three and Glamorgan beat Gloucester by 12 points to 5. In the County Championship, Leicester defeated Warwickshire by 16 points to 0.—Reuter's Special.

Pittsburgh Oct. 15.—In a baseball game Pittsburgh beat Washington by 9 to 7.—Reuter's Special.

Sydney.—The strikers have decided that the representatives of seamen at the compulsory Conference should inform Justice Powers that they cannot participate in the negotiations while many strikers remain in jail.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND CORPORATION.

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY UNDESIRABLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Trust Act) was an interpolation and unjustifiable interference in the ordinary and usual progress of local self-government in Bombay, the only honest course left open is to place the Corporation in "status quo ante, i.e.," in the same position in which it was before the Act of 1898 was enacted. In other words the only measure necessary is a Bill repealing the Improvement Trust Act of 1898 and other consequential provisions necessary to transfer the properties and adjust the financial rights and liabilities of the Board of Improvement Trust and providing for the continuance and completion of existing schemes. Beyond that any interference with the ordinary rights and functions of the Corporation by means of a separate legislation would not only be unjustifiable but would be extremely unwise and impolitic.

The City of Bombay Municipal Act is quite exhaustive and enough to cover and provide for any further contingency that may arise by the new situation. If one goes through carefully the Municipal Act he will be convinced that the proposed legislation is not only superfluous but may even become mischievous, because in the civic administration of a city, there will be two Acts operating, simultaneously, some provisions of which overlap each other, and what is worse still is that both these Acts are to be executed and operated by the same institution called by two different names. The simpler and more equitable course seems to be to amend the Municipal Act, so as to give the Corporation wider powers to constitute another statutory committee called the Improvement Committee under the Municipal Act similar to the Standing Committee, the Schools Committee, the Hospital Committee, etc., and also to provide the procedure and working of that committee and if necessary also to provide for the inclusion of non-corporators in that committee and to leave the rest of the entire internal administration in the hands of the Corporation. The Corporation under its present constitution as governed by the Municipal Act manages and controls, fairly efficiently, the whole civic administration of this city with a population of nearly 12 lakhs and an annual turnover of 3½ crores of rupees. It has undertaken much larger schemes of improvement and has just completed the gigantic schemes of increased water supply, costing crores of rupees, under the present Municipal Act without any interference, control and supervision from any external agency. It also makes appointments higher in responsibility and salaries than the proposed appointment of the Chief Officer. The Hornby Ballard scheme which it has undertaken is perhaps larger in dimensions than many of the schemes undertaken or pending by the Improvement Trust and all this is smoothly carried out under the present Municipal Act, without any necessity or interference by any other special Act or agency. Then, where is the necessity of a special separate Act to carry out functions and duties almost similar to those in the Municipal Act? To my mind, the divided responsibility under two different similar legislations for an identical object and purpose will result in a good deal of confusion and also adversely affect the efficient and smooth administration. The course suggested by me, viz., assimilation of the two bodies into one instead of separate divisions will also be more economical.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Corporation may, if it thinks fit, create a special post of a Chief Officer or an additional deputy commissioner to be in charge of the departments working under the separate statutory committee called the Improvement Committee of the Corporation and may also retain all or as much as necessary of the present staff for that department and similar separate financial arrangements could be made as is arranged for the present statutory Schools Committee. This arrangement will restore the Corporation to the same position as it would have been in if the Act of 1898 had not been enacted.

This being my view the only clauses in the Bill that I deem necessary are those repealing the Act of 1898 (Improvement Trust Act) and transferring the properties to the Corporation and adjusting financial rights and liabilities and providing for the continuance and completion of the existing schemes undertaken by the Improvement Trust. All the other clauses relating to the details of the internal administration should be deleted as these matters come within the proper sphere of the Municipal Corporation, and I should at the same time suggest an amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act providing for the creation of a special statutory committee called the Improvement Committee, whose constitution and procedure should be similar to the one proposed in the Bill. The result of such a course will be to re-instate the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to the same position as it would have been in without the unjustifiable interference of the Act of 1898.

DR. VELKAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The following minute of dissent by Dr. M. B. Velkar is also attached to the report:—

I regret I cannot agree with the majority report of the Select Committee.

With regard to the increase in the number of the Improvement Committee from 14 to 18, in order to provide for the representation on it of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Millowners' Association, as recommended by the Select Committee, I wish the Select Committee has stuck to the original number and the constitution as in the Bill. I see absolutely no reason why special representation should be given to the two Chambers and the Millowners' Association. What special interests do these bodies have apart from the general interests of the city which are best represented by the city's representatives on the Committee? In the best interests of the city we want more of the popular element than the element of vested interests on such corporations.

Then, again, I strongly oppose any sort of nomination on the Improvement Committee as suggested by the Select Committee. A panel consisting of the Director of Development, Bombay, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, the Collector of Bombay and the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, is already provided for in the Bill giving opportunity to any three representatives of the above bodies to sit on the Committee, but then I would have them so appointed on the Committee through co-option by the Board as provided for in the original Bill and not through nomination by the Government as recommended by the Select Committee.

Then, I consider the salary of the Chief Officer even as reduced by the Select Committee, viz., rising from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 too high. To my mind it ought to be from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 only and for this reason. Popular cry is that our higher services are overpaid and that we must put forth our best effort to cheapen them in order that our administration may not become too top heavy as it already is in our Government and Municipal services. We can cheapen these services if at the same time we try to Indianize them as we can now get best Indian experts to take up these responsible posts, on smaller salaries.

Again, I do not see any reason why a new clause 109A should be inserted in the Bill giving the officers and servants of the Board option to retire within two years from the date on which this Act comes into force and at the same time allowing them certain concessions regarding leave, provident fund and gratuity, under some rules which were passed at the fag end of the existence of the Improvement Trust, viz., 10th January 1924. Clearly all these officers and the servants knew, when they joined the service, that the Bombay Improvement Trust was never a permanent body and was to be transferred sooner or later to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. I, therefore, do not understand why these officers and servants should expect any special concessions apart from those ordinarily allowed to them under the service rules of the Board.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

CAPTURE OF ALL GOVT.-MADE BODIES.

PERSISTENT REFUSAL OF SUPPLIES.

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Mr. J. K. Mehta, to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.	MR. J. K. MEHTA'S REPLIES.
(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?	1. I do not see any necessity for changing the creed.
(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?	2. Yes but I should prefer an annual money contribution alone.
(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?	3. Yes.
(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?	4. Capture of all the legislative bodies and all other organisations like local boards and school boards through which Government make their authority felt.
(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?	5. I think not.
(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	6. You cannot suggest before hand methods of direct action. People must be on the lookout and seize every suitable opportunity for taking direct action. The Nagpur flag affair was a good instance of this. Non-payment of taxes should be left alone for the present as the Mahatmaji says.
(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?	7. I am using only Khaddar.
(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?	8. No.
(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?	9. (a) I'd ask the public to join the Swaraj party. (b) Yes.
(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	11. Some.
(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?	12. I think so.
(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?	J. K. MEHTA.

COMMUNIST LEADERS REMANDED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Communist leaders, Gallacher and Bell, were brought up at the Bowstreet Police Court this morning to answer a charge of conspiracy and offences under the Incitement to Mutiny Act. Both were remanded for a week on bail of £100 each.—Reuter's Special.

REPEAL OF EXCISE DUTY.

MILLOWNERS'. ASSOCIATION'S DEMAND.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary, the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, to the Hon. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 341-T-(2) of the 7th instant giving a fuller reply to the Association's letter of the 15th September.

2. In your first reply dated 21st September, 1925, you merely remarked that you had noted that this Association did not desire an enquiry by the Tariff Board. As the Association's letter of the 15th September did not merely convey to Government a refusal to refer the case of the cotton mill industry to the Tariff Board for an enquiry but dealt with the points raised by His Excellency the Viceroy, you were requested in my letter of the 7th October to favour the Association with a fuller reply to their letter of 15th September, and further, the Association's attitude on the question of a reference to the Tariff Board was more clearly defined. My letter of the 7th October has crossed yours of the same date, but by this time you must have seen from that letter that you are in error when you state that this Association is definitely opposed to an enquiry at any time by the Tariff Board.

3. As already pointed out in the previous communication, the Association takes its stand on the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission. You state that paragraphs 169 and 170 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission have been misread by the Association. May I therefore refer you to the interpretation placed upon those paras by the Hon. Member for Commerce. In September, 1924, in the course of the discussion on Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai's resolution in the Legislative Assembly the Hon. Sir Charles Innes dealing with the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission said:—

"What they (the Fiscal Commission) suggested was that we should wipe the slate . . . 'and abolish the cotton excise duty.' They recognised that that would involve a sacrifice of something like 2 crores of rupees; and therefore they suggested that 'after having wiped the slate we should refer the whole matter to the Tariff Board for examination.'"

There can hardly be any doubt that Sir Charles Innes correctly interpreted the conclusions of the Indian Fiscal Commission, and the same interpretation has been put thereon by this Association.

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

4. In the fourth paragraph of your letter, you attribute to the Association the opinion that the mere repeal of the Excise duty is not sufficient to restore the industry to health. What the Association actually stated in their letter of 15th September was as follows:—

"The Associations feel that in the present critical times of the industry, the repeal of the excise duty if it may not be all that is necessary, to restore the industry to health, would have gone a long way towards alleviating the existing depression, and would have enabled them by reducing the price of cloth by 9 pies per pound to tide over their difficulties."

It is unfortunate that in your letter you should have quoted the least important portion of the above extract and thereby conveyed a very erroneous impression on the mind of the public regarding the Association's opinion as to the effect the repeal of the duty would have on the industry.

5. The Association's attitude on the question of referring the case of the cotton mill industry to the Tariff Board is made clear in their letters of 15th September and 7th October, and it is difficult for them to understand why the Government of India should "regret" this attitude which it is respectfully submitted is the only logical and reasonable attitude possible for them to take up. They demand that the great handicap placed on the industry in the shape of an admittedly iniquitous Excise duty should be first removed, and if subsequently the industry finds it difficult to hold its own in competition with countries with sweated labour conditions and depreciated exchange it will certainly appeal to Government for assistance. So long as Government cannot see their way to right the "historic wrong" perpetrated on the industry some thirty years ago when the Legislative Assembly on three occasions during the last two years have amply demonstrated their desire for the abolition of the Excise duty, the Association cannot possibly expect that Government would consider favourably any recommendation that the Tariff Board might make for assistance to the industry of any other nature.

6. As regards your letter of 26th June, 1925, referred to in the fourth para of your letter under reply, I am to remind you that a request was made that the statements contained therein should be discussed at a joint meeting between yourself and my Committee. That joint meeting took place on 6th July and further points were raised necessitating somewhat lengthy enquiries which as you are still aware are still proceeding. Under the circumstances, my Committee are surprised that you should have called attention to the fact that your letter has remained unanswered, as such a remark might well be misinterpreted by the general public.

7. In the course of your letter, you state that in the Association's representation of February, 1924, (which by the way remains unanswered) a demand for protection was definitely made. That representation was devoted entirely to arguments for the repeal of the Excise duty and it is inaccurate to treat it as a demand for protection. In this connection I am directed to draw your special attention to pages 66 to 68 of the Association's publication on "The Cotton Excise Duty" already in your possession which were written to contradict a similar mis-statement by Sir Charles Innes made in September, 1924.

8. I am to convey to you my Association's appreciation of the fact that the Government of India do not associate themselves with allegations which have been made in the Press and elsewhere regarding the manner in which mills are managed.

It seems curious to the Association that those who make such reckless allegations do not realise that they unwittingly insult the intelligence of the shareholders who, after all, form a very considerable portion of the educated and intelligent public.

SOUND CURRENCY SYSTEM.

IMMEDIATE NEED OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

To ascertain the Bombay opinion on the issues of Currency and Exchange with reference to the appointment of the Currency Commission Mr. M. L. Tannan, Principal, the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, who has arrived here for a short stay was interviewed by a press representative. He said that a number of leading representatives of economic thought in Bombay, including leading professors of economics in Bombay colleges, met some days ago at the instance of Professor P. A. Wadia and after a careful and prolonged discussion the meeting ended in a definite and unanimous agreement on certain fundamental issues connected with the currency problem of this country. The real issue before the Currency Commission, he said, is not so much either reversion to the pre-war rate of exchange or the linking of the rupee to the sovereign at any other rate of exchange as the question of what is the soundest currency system for India and how it may be introduced. The soundest currency system for India is an effective gold standard. The gold standard is eminently practicable to-day in India as she has already considerable resources in the shape of gold bullion and securities and as the balance of trade is normally here in favour to a considerable extent. The introduction of an effective gold standard does not necessarily imply an immediate and total conversion of the existing token currency into gold. What is needed immediately is adoption of certain preliminary measures. No fresh additions to currency should be made in rupees or rupee notes. All such additions should be in the form of gold notes or gold certificates. Thus no immediate additions to currency in the shape of gold coins will be necessary nor will it be necessary to convert the existing stock of rupees into gold. So long as this country has not built up adequate gold reserves through we have already substantial reserves to which additions can be made from year to year with balance of trade in our favour it is not necessary to make the existing token currency convertible into gold for internal purposes. A gold coin to be called mohur of same fineness and weight as the sovereign should be made the sole standard coin of this country and a mint for free coinage of gold should be established immediately. The relation of rupee to the standard coin be defined by law preferably as 15 to 1. The issue and the management of paper currency should be transferred to the Imperial Bank of India, safeguarding the interests of the public. The adoption of these measures will secure both stability of prices and stability of exchange.

MILLOWNERS AND WORKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The tendency to decry the mill-owners for the cut of 11¼ per cent in the wages of their operatives cannot be wholly justified. It is almost invariably the case everywhere for employers, great and little, to effect retrenchment in their establishments either by reduction in the number of the employees of all-round cuts in wages. It would appear, however, an anachronism at the present moment that the proteges of the Lee Commission furnish perhaps the sole exception to the rule. It is wrong to consider that the margin of income of a worker and a clerk presents a disparity overwhelmingly in favour of the former. Differences in varying degrees of the conditions of life between the two do exist but in effect the margin of income earned to meet the vital needs of either makes hardly any difference to justify sympathy exclusively for the worker judged only by the small income earned. What is needed most is how to prevent precipitous action of workers culminating in a strike in any dispute with employers over the question of cut in wages. The principle of half ae loaf is better than no bread is a healthy maxim in these days of depression in trade making for much unemployment, and one which should be borne in mind by the leaders of the aggrieved party in any negotiations for a settlement. It should follow the very modest line of how to increase the size of the loaf from its half to almost, if not its full size. If cuts in wages are necessary in other spheres of trade there would appear reason for the same in the textile trade if after exploring every avenue where economy in working costs can be effected it is still found that the mills cannot be worked except at a loss; the cuts in wages then become justifiable action on the part of millowners. One cannot also when writing on this matter dismiss entirely the statement of a mill-owner re: the workers—facts which transpired in the course of an interview given to a representative of "the Chronicle." It may not be the whole truth, yet there is a modicum of truth in it and one which ought to be given due weight. My object in writing this is not to befriend the cause of the millowners as against the workers as I am a member of that numerically large body of humanity known as the middle-middle-class struggling for existence though I consider the lot of many others no whit better than myself in the great up hill struggle for an existence. What is expected of the millowners is that they must sincerely endeavour if cuts are to be made that they shall be made so as to inflict the least amount of injury on the workers in the present crisis that the textile industry in Western India is called upon to face. Earnest endeavours in this direction will help their case considerably. Meanwhile it should be the duty of Labour leaders to try too induce the workers, if hesitant on the point of continuing the strike, to resume work at the earliest possible moment, after a deputation of workers has waited upon the mill-owners at the instance of a friendly gesture from the latter body. Condemnation of one and praise for the other will not help matters. Both must give and take as we say.—Yours, etc.,

"STRUGGLE FOR LIFE."

ADHESION TO W. SECURITY PACT.

TROUBLE UNLIKELY OVER E. FRONTIERS.

LOCARNO NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Locarno.—All delegations gave adhesion to the Western Security, Pact, this morning. The question of the eastern frontiers and German arbitration treaties with her eastern neighbours is still to be settled, but it is considered unlikely to create trouble.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Locarno.—The German Government, after hearing Kempner fully, approved the Delegation's policy. It is generally conceded that all questions regarding the Western Security Pact have been disposed of and the sole remaining problem concerns the guaranteeing of the Eastern frontiers—Reuter.

HINDENBURG'S ASSURANCE.

London, Oct. 14.

Locarno.—The German delegation has received President Hindenburg's authorisation to adhere to the Security Pact.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI LEAVES FOR LOCARNO.

London, Oct. 14.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has left for Locarno to participate in the final work of the Conference.—Reuter.

EUGEN SANDOW.

DEATH OF FAMOUS STRONG MAN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The death of Eugen Sandow, the famous strong man is announced.—Reuter.

The best known strong man in the world, Sandow made himself what he was by his own system of training which he afterwards made public for the benefit of the world and in England to-day, there are hundreds of thousands of enthusiasts who follow the Sandow rules for obtaining and maintaining perfect health.

Sandow was a German by birth. He was born in Konigsberg, in Prussia, nearly sixty years ago but became a naturalised Englishman shortly after he first arrived in London in 1889. He was introduced by Mr. Albert Fleming at the Aquarium where the famous strong man Samson was challenging the world at feats of strength which challenge was accepted by Sandow who performed all that was asked of him.

CURATIVE EXERCISES.

After travelling the country he set out on a world tour and his fame grew as time went on. Later he returned to England and put on the market his famous system of obtaining health and strength. He practised what he preached and so successful were his methods, that the Sandow system of physical culture became world-famous. At his Institute in St. James' Street, London, Sandow successfully treated and prescribed curative exercises for over 150,000 cases and effected cures in no less than 94 per cent. of these while improvement was noticed in 99 per cent. He has been the means of transforming thousands of physical bankrupts into the best assets a nation can have, and his work has received the appreciation of thousands including reigning monarchs, members of the Royal family and presidents of republics. One of the appointments held by Sandow was that of physical adviser to the King.

DIRIGIBLE AS AEROPLANE CARRIER.

FIRST EXPERIMENTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

First experiments in England with the use of the dirigible as an aeroplane carrier were carried out at Pulham this morning, when R33 left the mooring mast with a light aeroplane fixed by special apparatus under its hull. R33 cruised for a quarter of an hour and then DH 53 monoplane piloted by Flight Lieutenant R. L. Haig, Chief Test Pilot, Royal Aircraft Establishment, released extrapeze slung beneath the airship, but in attempting to reattach itself to the dirigible, the aeroplane was slightly damaged, and the pilot decided to land.—Reuter's Special.

RIFF-SPANISH FIGHT.

London, Oct. 14.

Madrid.—It is officially announced that the Spaniards frustrated the Riff offensive against Amekran. Twenty-five thousand Spanish troops are shortly proceeding home.

Fez.—It is officially stated that the political campaign of isolating tribes has had appreciable results. Rebels are submitting at several points.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOSSES IN SYRIA.

LONDON, Oct 15.

Paris.—Replying to a member of the Finance Commission, M. Painleve stated that the French losses in the campaign in Syria up to July last were 10,042. He promised to supply the figures of the losses up to 30th September.—Reuter

FIGHTING "SEDITION."

PROMINENT COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

RAID ON HEAD QUARTERS

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Following a police raid on the British Communist Party headquarters in London when three lorryo loads of literature were removed, six prominent Communists were arrested including the secretary of the party, Mr. Inkpin. Mr. Harry Pollitt who is the party's principal orator and Mr. Campbell, editor of the "Workers' Weekly" notorious last year during the Labour Government's regime when the prosecution abandoned the sedition charge against him.

THE BIGGEST ROUND UP.

Last night's round up was the biggest for many years. The Scotland Yard men in covered vans swooped simultaneously on numerous houses all over London and reached the Communist headquarters when the bulk of the staff was preparing to distribute the newly-printed "Workers Weekly" all copies of which were confiscated. This development is in no way unexpected in view of the recent ministerial hints of a campaign to deal ruthlessly with sedition. Warrants have been issued against the remaining members of the Communists Executive, Messrs. Gallacher and Bell who have not yet been traced.—Reuter.

TWO MORE ARRESTED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Two more communist leaders, Messrs. Thomas Bell and William Gallacher were arrested this morning at Glasgow and Paisley respectively.

The six arrested last evening were charged at Bowstreet police station with conspiring to incite sedition and mutiny and released on bail of £100 each. Three in addition to these mentioned are Mr. Thomas Wintringham of the Staff of the "Workers Weekly," Ernest Cant, London organiser of the Communist party and Mr. William Rust, Secretary of the Young Communist League.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-MASONIC OUTRAGE AT FLORENCE,

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Rome.—Following the recent anti-Masonic outrages in Florence and Rome, Sgr. Mussolini has taken vigorous measures against all extreme Fascist organisations. The persons arrested will be tried by Courts.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN TRANSIT CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Paris.—Subject to the approval of the plenary conference, the Tariffs Committee of the International Telegraph Conference has agreed that an increased terminal and transit charges on telegrams shall be applied from April 1st 1926. Increases, which are considered certain to be formally adopted despite the British opposition, merely constitute the maximum rates chargeable and are not obligatory.—Reuter.

APPRECIATION OF LASCAR'S COURAGE

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Royal Humane Society is forwarding an honorary testimonial on a vellum for presentation to lascar Abram Mahomed Essak for courage and humanity.

Note:—On August 4th the Quartermaster of the P. and O. steamship "Ranchi" fell overboard from a launch when the "Ranchi" was anchored off the Cowes and was rescued by Mahomed Essak who jumped from the promenade deck of the "Ranchi" holding a running line.—Reuter.

FATAL EXPERIMENT WITH POISONOUS GAS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

After lying unconscious at the St. Georges Hospital for four days Prof. Harold Maxwell Lefroy has succumbed to the effects of the accidental inhalation of an odourless deadly gas called "Lewisite" with which he was experimenting at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington. Prof. Lefroy was discovered by a member of the staff on the floor of the laboratory. He had been overcome by the poisonous gas while experimenting in March but had recovered.—Reuter.

CLEVELAND ENGINEERING COY'S CONTRACTS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The paper "Modern Transport" announces that in addition to the contract for a new airship shed at Karachi, the Air Ministry has awarded the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company Limited contracts for manufacture and erection of mooring masts, each 170 feet high and 140 tons of steelwork, at Karachi and for new airship sheds at Almaza in Egypt and Cardington in Bedfordshire.—Reuter's Special.

TAMBE'S SILENCE.

NO ANSWER TO PT. MOTILAL'S QUESTION.

EXECUTIVE'S MEETING CALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following further statement to the Press on Mr. Tambe's appointment to the Executive Council of the C. P.:—"The reports received from the three Congress provinces from which the members of the C. P. Legislative Council are drawn, viz., the C. P. Hindustani, C. P. Marathi and Berar, show that Mr. S. B. Tambe did not resign the membership of the Provincial or the Council Swaraj Party before accepting office as a member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of the C. P. He acted entirely on his own initiative and responsibility without consulting or informing any of these bodies. I am informed that he has now tendered his resignation, but he has not yet replied to my telegram asking him to send me such explanation as he might have to offer in justification of the step he has taken. I have called a meeting of the executive of the All-India Swaraj Party at Nagpur on the 1st November to deal with Mr. Tambe's resignation and other matters connected with the C. P. Legislative Council in consultation with a joint meeting of the Provincial Swaraj Committees of the three Congress provinces named above. The decisions arrived at will be duly announced in the Press."

C. P. SWARAJISTS' MEETING.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 15.

Mr. M. S. Aney, President of the Swaraj Party branch in Berar, authorises the Associated Press of India to announce that a joint meeting of the three Provincial Swaraj Party branches and of the Swarajist Councillors in the C. P. has been fixed for 1st November at Nagpur in pursuance of instructions from Pundit Motilal Nehru. The precise time and place will be announced later.—A. P.

BERAR EXECUTIVE'S MEETING.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 15.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., President of the Berar branch of the Swaraj Party, informs the Associated Press of India that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party and Swarajist councillors in Berar which was fixed for 16th instant at Akola has been adjourned till 25th and its venue has been changed from Akola to Amraoti.—A. P.

RESULT OF SWARAJISTS' OSTRICH POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A. in a statement apropos Mr. Tambe's acceptance of Executive Councillorship in the C. P., says his acceptance of office is not so much an exposure of his weakness as of the ostrich policy of the Swaraj Party, namely, that of putting untried politicians unknown to suffering and sacrifice in positions of trust and responsibility. This incident must also be an eye-opener against the craze for unity for broadening the Swarajist platform to accommodate Independents, Liberals and other full blooded co-operators. Unity can be achieved only at the peril of liquidating the Swaraj Party and its principle.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES.

SIR J. C. BOSE AND PLANT LIFE.

Sir Jagadis Bose will announce a startling discovery, in plant life says a correspondent in "Forward" at a meeting in Government House, Darjeeling, on Saturday the 17th October. Two other discoveries, equally wonderful will be described at meetings in Calcutta.

JUSTICE RAOOF RETIRES.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The Hon. Judges of the Lahore High Court and members of the Bar assembled to-day at 11 this morning in the first bench room to bid farewell to Mr. Justice Abdul Raoof on the occasion of his retirement. The Chief Justice Sir Shadilal eulogised the services of Mr. Justice Raoof as a strictly impartial judge.

Speeches were also delivered by members of the Bar. Mr. Justice Raoof in the course of his reply said: "As an Indian judge I must say that an Indian Chief Justice has proved worthy of an Indian High Court."—A. P.

TAXI STRIKE AT YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 15.

The motor taxi strike has practically come to an end on account of a number of cars having been presented for inspection before the newly appointed motor inspecting expert. Mr. Combi, Taxi-owners of Yeotmal proper are, however, still adhering to their resolution. The District Magistrate informs the Associated Press of India that all the cars at Darwha, Digras and Pusad have presented themselves for inspection.—A. P.

SIR HARI SINGH.

ACCESSION TO KASHMIR GADI.

INFORMAL DURBAR AT SRINAGAR.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 14.

At an informal durbar held to-day the British Resident presented to His Highness the Maharaja Harisinghji Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir, His Excellency the Viceroy's *khirita*. Sir John Wood said: "Your Highness, on behalf of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India I am empowered to convey to Your Highness the formal recognition of your accession to the *gadi* of Jammu and Kashmir. I also desire to convey to Your Highness personally my condolence on your recent bereavement and my hearty congratulations on your succeeding to this high position. Your Highness has acquired during recent years an intimate knowledge of the details of administration which will stand you in good stead in the years which lie before you. I am confident from what I have seen of the work done by Your Highness that you will add lustre to the distinguished record of your predecessors. It only remains for me now to hand to Your Highness His Excellency the Viceroy's *Kharita* and to wish you in the years to come happiness, success and length of days."

His Highness the Maharaja replying said: Sir John Wood, I thank you very sincerely for your kind sympathy in our sad bereavement. The lamentable death of His late Highness, my revered uncle has deprived the state of a ruler of great benevolence and sagacity. Many institutions and persons outside the State also mourn the loss of a generous patron and constant friend. His late Highness and I were the only living direct descendants of the founder of our house and his last affectionate words to me are a memory which I shall always cherish. You have referred, Sir John, to my having been fortunate enough to acquire some knowledge and experience of State affairs during recent years and you have very kindly wished me success. From my very childhood it has been my ambition to try and do my best to serve the true interests of my State and people. It has pleased providence to place me in the position I now occupy and the ambition of my childhood is all the greater. I take this opportunity of personally thanking you, Sir John, for all the courtesy I have received from you in the past and for the interest you have always taken in me. Yours is a friendship of long standing and I am confident that the cordial relations which have always existed between us will continue. I would ask you to kindly convey to His Majesty's Government and to the Government of India my sincere thanks for their formal recognition of my accession. In reolving to His Excellency the Viceroy's *Kharita* I will request him to very kindly convey to His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor my homage and the assurance of my deep loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty's Throne and person.—(A.P.)

GANDHIJI'S BEHAR TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PURNEA, Oct. 14.

Yesterday Mahatma Gandhi visited Vishnupur, an important village in the interior of Purnea District. On his way he was received and escorted by a volunteer on horseback with a National flag. At Vishunpur more than 50,000 men had assembled to hear him and give him a grand reception. They succeeded in giving him a unique and unparalleled reception by their perfect discipline and quiet and orderly manner. The public meeting where an address was presented was equally grand and remained peaceful to the end. A decent collection of some Rs. 5,000 was made. He performed the opening ceremony of a Hindi Library and in the evening addressed a ladies' meeting held under a very big and well decorated shamiana. He returned to Purnea this morning and addressed a public meeting where six addresses were presented. He addressed a women's sented a purse. This evening Kumar Gangananda Singha, member, Legislative Assembly, gives an "at home" in Gandhiji's honour. To-morrow morning from Katihar he leaves for the U. P. and finishes his Bihar tour for this time after staying for one night at Hajipur on his way.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. Lord Goschen unveiled on Tuesday afternoon at Ernakulam in front of the public offices on the foreshore, a bronze statue of His Highness the ex-Rajah of Cochin, subscribed for by the general public of the State. In doing so, he paid a high tribute to the ex-Rajah who ruled so wisely and so well and set so high an example to the Rulers and Princes.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa addressed the workers in the co-operative movement while opening the new building of the Ranchi Central Co-operative Bank at Ranchi on 13th October.—A. P.

Mr. V. D. Rishi, the Indian Spiritualist, who went to Paris to attend the International Spiritualistic Congress, started for India on the 10th inst. by the s.s. "Tivere" from Venice.—A. P.

MOSUL PUZZLE.

JUDICIAL REFORMS IN TURKEY.

EMANCIPATION OF WOWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.

As was expected the solution of the Mosul puzzle has been delayed. During the discussions at Geneva, it was sought to frighten the League into ceding Mosul to the "newly-minted" State of Iraq by conjuring up the massacres of Christians that would follow Turkish occupation of Mosul and it was even alleged that the Turks were carrying out wholesale deportations of Christians from near the Brussels Line. These allegations were promptly refuted by Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey; for there were no Christians inside the Turkish territory in these regions, all having fled the country last year. On the other hand the Turkish delegate accused the British authorities of having massed their troops south of the Brussels Line and of having hurried up with reinforcements to the frontier.

The Turkish delegate refused to renew the pledge given last year by Fethi Bey when he accepted the League as a "judge", whose judgment would be accepted by his Government in all case. Rushdi Bey said that as his Government did not confirm the attitude then adopted, by Fethi Bey, the pledge given by him was not binding upon Turkey; and Turkey could accept the League only as an "arbitrator", whose decision, therefore, could not be binding upon Turkey if it did not satisfy the Turkish claim. Neither the British Delegation nor the League was prepared to such a stroke of diplomacy. Hence the League is obliged to consult the International Court at the Hague as to whether the Lausane Treaty legally entitles it to act as a "judge" in the dispute or as an "arbitrator." This referring of the question to the Court, has been seized by the Turkish delegate to prove that the League is not competent to act as a "judge" when it has to consult another body regarding its legal powers.

However it be, the delay did not create a good impression here.

The impression created in official circles at Angora by the latest phase of the Geneva discussions has been communicated to the Stamboul Press by the Anatolian News Agency in the following words:—

"Since the commencement of the Mosul dispute, the British have been trying to keep our hands busy. Last year they stirred up the Assyrian Christians. During the Lausane negotiations Lord Curzon invited us to join the League on an equal footing with other Great Powers, but to-day they expect us to overlook and neglect a problem with which the question of life and death of Turkey is closely bound up. No Turkish Government can do that. We won the Lausane Peace at great sacrifice and we will not cede an iota from the rights gained thereby. The people of Mosul favour us, right is on our side and the treaties support our claim. The times of intrigues and procrastination are over. Our opponents should know that New Turkey has rejected the old mentality and can talk with others only on equal terms. If this change is not taken note of and efforts were to be made to solve the question on old lines, it would lead nowhere."

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

The Commission of experts appointed by the Ministry for Justice to propose the reforms in the judicial system of Turkey, has, after recording the evidence of many witnesses and studying the European Judicial laws, almost completed its labours. The various bills embodying the necessary reforms will be brought before he National Assembly during the next session. The Commission is of opinion that the present-day system of jurisdiction in Europe does not fully satisfy the needs of the times.

Thje changes proposed in the old Turkish Judicial system, touch two very vital points which are the following according to the "Jamhuriat":—

(1) The Islamic law of inheritance, which distributes the inheritance to many a member of the family of the deceased. The Commission of experts takes note of the prevailing conditions of society under which "the basis of the family has been narrowed" and, therefore, proposes that the distribution of inheritance should be limited to as few heirs as possible. To justify the change, another plea is offered, for example, that Turkey with her drained national resources cannot afford to dissipate the national wealth by portioning it out among all the heirs entitled to a share in the heritage according to the Kuranic Law.

Let us see where the proposed "reform" leads to. It will lead to the concentration of wealth in the hands of the favoured few, say the eldest sons of the deceased, other rightful heirs thus sinking further and further into poverty. This concentration of wealth in the hands of a few is curse of the Capitalist society. Islamic Law of inheritance provided a preventive against this evil, which is hardly done by any other religious law. If the Government is anxious about preserving the inherited property in tact in order to use its resources for the industrial development of the country, it can easily do so by ordaining that such property should not be portioned out, but should be managed by the inheritors collectively and on a co-operative basis so that greatest good may accrue to greatest numbers.

But as historically the national bourgeoisie is developing and is in ascendance here, all laws (good and bad) must therefore be so changed as to be able to serve its interests in the best manner, irrespective of the fact that change is injurious or beneficial to the nation as a whole.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

(2) The question of social and political equality or inequality of man and woman is also to be tackled. The Commission is of opinion that those days are over when man "bossed" the woman and the family. Woman should possess a social and political status equal to man. Islamic law originally gives the greatest possible freedom rights to women consistent with the well-being of the Islamic society as a whole. Very few Moslems are to-day giving their women the rights and freedom they deserve according to the Islamic Law. Those rights being acceded to them, they will be more free than the so-called "free women" of the West, whom Turkish women are trying to emulate.

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND THE "HAKIMIET-I-MILLIE."

According to the Anatolian News Agency, the Moslems of Madras sent a telegram to the Turkish Foreign Office, urging Turkish intervention in the question of the alleged bombardment of Medina by Ibn Saud, and the Foreign Office did not even send an answer to the said telegram.

The "Hakimiet-i-Millie", approving of the attitude taken up by the Turkish Government towards the appeal of the Moslems of Madras writes:—

"This was the most natural attitude which the Turkish Republic that rejected all religious politics and refused to serve the utopian politics of Pan-Islamism and the like, could adopt."

The paper quotes many incidents from the history of the Ottoman Empire to show that a State cannot be safely founded upon untenable ideas and citing the events connected with the betrayal of the Ottoman Empire by its constituent elements, says that Turkey took many an instructive lesson from history and her past experience, which could not be easily forgotten. The paper concludes:—"Turkey has rejected all secret diplomacy. Under the Republican regime her policy (foreign and internal) is free from ambiguity. Her revolution also has but one meaning. We neither entertain designs against our neighbours nor allow others to cast covetous glances on our national territory."

SHANTIMAYA SATYAGRAHA.

SIXTH DAY PASSES PEACEFULLY.

NO DIWALI AT AKOLA.

AKOLA, Oct. 15.

The sixth day of the Shantimaya Satyagraha of the Akola Hindus passed peacefully as usual. Satyagrahis were arrested and released on the assurance that they would be present on the date to be fixed.

Sreeyut Aney has arrived here and other prominent leaders are expected shortly. The movement is spreading briskly. The local Hindu Sabha is taking keen interest. Hindus propose not to observe Diwali festival as a protest against "the deprivation of their civil rights" by the authorities. The social boycott of Mahomedans is under serious contemplation. Mahomedan bodies are apathetic. Further developments in official circles are expected in some quarters.—A.P.

RIOTING AT ARVI.

RESULTS IN SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

NAGPUR, Oct. 14.

The riot at Arvi is reported to have been caused by an assault on a Hindu. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of casualties but so far as can be gathered three Mohamedans have died and eight others were injured and about 100 Hindus were injured. The District Magistrate, Wardha, accompanied by a force of police proceeded to Arvi on receiving news of the outbreak and brought the situation under control. Mr. Marten, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, also left for Arvi this morning. Dr. Moonje went there this afternoon. According to the latest news received here the position is reassuring.—A. P.

TORRENTIAL RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

STREETS FLOODED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Torrential rain since last night has flooded the streets of Calcutta. Tramway service is suspended and carriages are not plying in several parts of north Calcutta, which are waterlogged. The temperature has come below normal. The sky is heavily overcast.—A. P.

SWARAJIST ELECTED.

TRIUMPH IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

In the bye-election in the Mahomedan Municipal constituency of twenty-four Parganas for the seat in the Bengal Council rendered vacant by the death of Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujat Ali Beg scrutiny of voting was held by the District Magistrate today and Maulavi Mahbull Huq, Swarajist, was declared elected by a majority of 295 votes. There were three candidates and the Swarajists secured 927 votes. Maulavi Mahamad Surawardy secured 632 and Kutabudin Ahmad 124. The declaration of the result was received with cheers by members of the Swarajists party who mustered strong.—A. P.

POET'S MISSION.

RADIATE THE SURROUNDINGS.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE.

I want you young men and old, to be poets—poets in every sense of the word—poets who believe in the kinship of man and man, in the harmony of poetry, in the immutable law of rhythum, in the firm law of metre. A single syllable false or a single word in the wrong place and the metre is broken, the rhythum is destroyed and whole harmony is gone. You talk of the poets' licence, little knowing how stern are the laws by which we are governed. A poet dares not disturb the law of harmony by using a single syllable too much or too little. So shall you not strike a single false note and destroy the rhythum of the nation's life by pausing to think how shall I rhyme Hindu with Muslim, Parsee with Jain but with an inspiration born of a true poet and not a versifier shall you find the proper syllables the correct rhythum and the right imagery to sing the nationla anthem—the take your part in the struggle of national freedom—which belongs of right to all communities and to all individuals. In these words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sounded off her eloquent address in "the mission of a poet" before an appreciative audience at the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj when Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao presided.

THE BARD'S MISSION.

Mrs. Naidu began the lecture by referring to her visit to South Africa and the impression that was left in her mind when she saw the Zulu war dance with their bards in primitive attire chanting songs of the sons of Thunder—Zulu heroes of old legends who had never been taken captives. That was the key note of the whole human civilisation. They talked of primitive Africa, of savage tribes but the mission of all bards was the same the world over. It was the poet who sounded the clarion call on the eve of war. It was the mission of bards to inspire the race, the bribe with chants of old heroes and the prophesies of the future so as to awaken in the youths their women, their children, their hearth fire and then altar fire. Coming back to India what did they find? The earliest hymns of their ancestors worshipping the sun the Gayetri was the gift of the poets to the nation in the very morning of consciousness of civilized life. Historians could only give them the dull dates, soldiers could only die, the house-wives could only sweep, scrub, cook and rock the cradle but when the poet came with the glamour of light up lifting the daily drudgery of life with tales of Seeta, Savitri and Damyanti—it was then only that they could bear the clash of arms upon arms, could visualise the chariot of Shri Krishna driving Arjun to victory and hear the Bhagwat Gita—again a poet's gift to the nation.

THE POET'S DUTY.

Continuing, Mr. Naidu said that while they talked of duty, the poets talked of beauty was the high law of life not duty. No doubt it sounded like an epigram Duty is dreadful and devastating. Duty not for self and self, but as understood by service and sacrifice gives it the halo of beauty. Oh to be a sweeper! How grent and lowly for his is the true ideal of service. The municipal sweeper represented all service expressed in one lowly form. "Is it not my duty," asked Mrs. Naidu, "to sweep the path of pilgrims to remove the dead branches and leaves of tradition that clog the feet of youthful pilgrims in their progress towards the goal. I am, indeed, a veritable sweeper in the service of my motherland."

POET DARES NOT STAND ALOOF.

Proceeding, Mrs. Naidu said that the real mission of the poet was to up lift the fallen, the lowly and the sinful and bring to them the ideals of the immutable kinship between man and man not simply to think always of the Kanchan Ganga catching sense on its nose. "People ask me why I have ceased to write about garden flowers and the sunset and ceased to be a poet" said Mrs. Naidu "where in fact I am going from the lyric stage to the epic stage. What bloodred agonies of the human breast can rival the glory of the sunset. What I do with gardens and harvests, fields and flowers when I hear of the agonies of the human hearts and see with my eyes the empty granaries of the children of my Motherland. No poet dare stand aside from the agonies and the miseries that are around him. It is a poet's mission to create out of ugliness beauty, out of disease health, out of death immortality." It was the mission of a poet that drove Lord Budha from the luxuries of the Royal Palace to become a *bairagi*, to make tapasya to radiate beauty out of the tragic nightmares that surrounded him.

BE POETS.

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said that there was no difference between the verities of science and the truism propounded by poets through inspiration. It was on his death-bed that her father—a scientist—realised that the true significance of the ceremony of death—of the passing of the soul from the narrowness to the wider sphere where there was no life, no death but where the soul went a-seeking. That was the experience of years and years of scientific thought and experiment, but that come to her a mere poet earlier in life, a poet whose mission is to link up life with death, death with immortality and man with God. Therefore, said the lecturer, be poets—live poetry in every action of your life, so that you live in an atmosphere of beauty where you cannot be but beautiful. Learn to know the beauty of kind words, the beauty of kind deeds, the beauty of surrender, the beauty of sacrifice, the beauty of failing not by and the beauty of achieving greatly and, then you cannot but be actively beautiful radiating around you an atmosphere of beauty. Let the least amongst you have the courage to go to the greatest amongst you and ask him for love. Let the greatest amongst you be so full of love that the least amongst you may come and say to him give me love. Begin your day with Gayatri to the rising sun. Let every act of yours find some counterpart in the works of some great poet and thus learn to bow down your head in supplication before God for strength, grace and wisdom."

Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao in a few well chosen words thanked the lecturer for the inspiring and instructive address to which they were treated by the lecturer.

With a vote of thank to chair and the lecturer, the lecture terminated.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

MR. NARIMAN'S QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., has given notice of the following amendments to be moved by him in the ensuing sessions of the Legislative Council to be held at Poona, at the second reading of the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill and the Major Municipalities Bill:—

"No Chief Officer or any other salaried officer of the Board and the Municipalities shall be a European, born or domiciled in British South Africa, Australia and Canada."

TREATMENT TO INDIAN SETTLERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will ask the following questions:—

(1) Are the Government aware that a large number of Indians in British South Africa belong to this Presidency?

(2) Are the Government aware of the iniquitous and unjust treatment meted out to the British Indian subjects in British South Africa?

(3) Has the Government taken any steps to secure them justice or to safeguard their elementary rights and interests?

(4) By way of protest does the Government propose to adopt measures of retaliation?

(5) As a protest against enactment of anti-Asiatic legislation and to assert the self-respect, and to some extent appease the feelings of the British Indian subjects, will the Government give an assurance (a) that no European born and domiciled in South Africa, will be employed in any department of the Government of Bombay? (b) that Government shall have no dealings with any firm or bank owned and conducted by Europeans born and domiciled in South Africa? (c) that Government will not buy any article, manufactured or produced in South Africa? (d) that no more South African coal shall be bought for Sukkur Barrage or for any other purpose?

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Narasimha Sinha, the Law Member, is leaving Simla on 22nd October for Calcutta en route to Waltair and Madras. He will arrive at Calcutta on the morning of the 24th and after a day's halt reach Waltair on the 26th. He will stay at Waltair for two days and proceeding reach Madras on the 29th morning for a day's halt. Leaving Madras on the 30th evening, Sir Narasimha Sarma will arrive at Ootacamund the next day.—A. P.

The Calcutta Gazette publishes the Bengal Electoral Sex Disqualification Removal Regulation, which comes into force at once.

The District Traffic Superintendent, M. and S. M. Railway, Guntakal, wires as follows under date 14th October:—

Dronachelam Kurnool branch was breached by floods 8 miles short of Kurnool yesterday. The probable duration of the interruption is 7 days. Transhipment is not possible.—A. P.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has presented a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the endowment of a bed in Walker Hospital, Simla, for the accommodation of indigent European and Anglo-Indian patients.—A. P.

Mr. G. P. Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, was congratulated on his appointment by Calcutta officers of the Posts and Telegraph Department who assembled at Grand Hotel in offering felicitations on behalf of the department.—A. P.

The "Leader" is dissatisfied with the appointment of the Nawab of Chhatari as Home Member, U. P., and says: "It is quite in keeping with the reputation of the present head of the United Provinces Government and the general tendency of Government to appoint men of varying degrees of public inutility very far from being either most qualified persons for their office or most acceptable to the people."—A. P.

The All-India Teachers' Conference is to be held at Cawnpore in the last week of December next.—A. P.

The Consul for Italy in Calcutta informs that the Italian Airman Commander Marchese Francesco de Pinedo on his return flight from the Far East will arrive at Calcutta about the 21st instant. He will continue his flight over Indian territory following the great rivers route via Benares, Delhi and Karachi.—A. P.

Simla, Oct. 15.—It is notified that the Council of State has been dissolved.—A. P.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

WORK OUT THE REFORMS.

A DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND SUGGESTED.

MR. MAHOMED YAKUB'S REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Mr. Mahomed Yakoob, M.L.A., to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congres and contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on them part possible?

MR. MAHOMMED YAKUB'S REPLIES.

Yes, but not being in possession of the present constitution of the Congress, I am not in a position to suggest a definition. However any creed which guarantees the effective safeguard of the rights and interests of the Mussulmans on all the elective as well as controlling bodies would be acceptable to me.

I am sorry I am not a believer in the yarn quota. I consider the introduction of such a condition in the constitution of a political body ridiculous.

Yes, provided the creed fulfills the conditions laid down in answer to question No. 1 and also the programme of work mainly contains constructive work and not a mere destructive policy.

Inside the Councils we should try to work out the reforms of 1919 in a spirit of co-operation and also make a united effort to have the defects in the reforms removed on the lines of the minority report of the reforms enquiry committee. Outside the Councils the work should include the sanction and support of the public opinion for the work inside the councils and also to solve the Hindu-Muslim problems and to create a healthy atmosphere of unity concord and toleration.

If the whole country shows a united front otherwise not.

This should be left for future consideration, to be considered after the remedy suggested in question No. 5 has been fully exhausted and failed.

I am for creating a spirit of Swadeshi but not a programme of Boycott.

Yes.

In my opinion at present the country is not prepared to act upon a programme of civil disobedience without which the refusal of supplies has no force. It is no use to enunciate a policy and programme which cannot be acted upon and the failure of which is bound to frustrate the public spirit and create a feeling of distrust against the national workers. At present no political movement can flourish in India until Hindu-Muslim tension is removed and therefore first of all steps should be taken in this direction and further development of the political programme should be postponed until this object is achieved. In the meanwhile I would advocate the sending of a full representative and influential deputation to England in order to work up the British public opinion in favour of granting home rule to India.

The Anne Besant Commonwealth of India Bill is not acceptable to me as it does not contain any safeguards for the rights and interests of the Mussulmans and other minorities in this country.

Not at all.

In my opinion no differences are inadjustable if approached in a spirit of toleration, broad mindedness and good will, and all the parties are sincerely actuated to act upon the principle of give and take.

MD. YAKUB, M.L.A.

Moradabad.

MR. JINNAH AND SWARAJ PARTY.

THE 1923 DOCUMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—But for the fact that the statement of Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the Secretary of the Swaraj Party, in his article to the "Swadesha-Mitran" regarding me has been given publicity and supported by your paper in a leader of yesterday's issue, I would not have considered it worth contradicting or commenting upon the propriety of it.

Mr. Iyengar has given a garbled and distorted version of the contents of a document which was signed by several persons including myself at the request of the late Mr. C. R. Das embodying our proposals, as he said he wanted to show, them if necessary to other leaders of his party who were meeting at Allahabad shortly: of course the signatories of that document were prepared to join in forming the Swaraj Party in 1923 upon the basis of those proposals; but they were not accepted by the gentlemen who met at Allahabad. It is in my view a gross breach of faith for Mr. Iyengar to disclose those proposals, but what is still worse is to disclose them only in part and misrepresent the true position.

If he has got the document bearing my signature and entrusted to Mr. C. R. Das under the circumstances mentioned above, now that he is already guilty of breach of confidence he might at least publish the full text of the document in fairness to those, whose names he has mentioned in his article; and the document will speak for itself.

The Swaraj Party, as we then conceived, was not going to start wholesale persistent and continuous obstruction and wreck the legislatures or non-co-operate from within or without as soon as they entered the legislatures.

That if the Government's attitude after reasonable time was found to be unreasonable, unjust and arbitrary and if in the opinion of the party the time had arrived to resort to parliamentary obstruction or constitutional deadlocks, their representatives were to obtain the express mandate of the electorates in this behalf before adopting such a policy in the legislatures.

With regard to the taking of executive office the rule was based on the principle that we did not desire the ranks of the party to suffer by prominent men of the party taking such offices and not in pursuance of wrecking policy of non-co-operation; and certainly it was never contemplated that we were to refuse to form Ministries in the provinces—on the contrary we were to work the constitution for what it was worth for a reasonable time.

Your leader and the basis of Mr. Iyengar for the case he seeks to make out are based on wrong data and facts. In 1923 we were as you will now see face to face with a different position and there being fundamental differences our proposals were not accepted—and since 1923 what the Swaraj Party as formed then has done I need not dilate upon here.—Yours, etc.

M. A. JINNAH.

High Court,
Bombay, Oct. 15.

THE SAME OLD PATEL.

ASSURANCE TO PATIDARS OF AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

An address of welcome was presented this evening to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel by the Charotar Patidars of Ahmedabad, Sheth Mangaldas presiding. Appreciative references were made to the services of Mr. Patel.

Replying to the address, Mr. Patel said that he disliked attending such meetings as he was tempted very much to speak out. But, as President of the Legislative Assembly he realised his limitations. It was a convention established in democratic countries that the Speaker of the popular assembly should fly away from political atmosphere. It was felt that they should carry out this convention if their Assembly was to be gradually converted into a real popular assembly. He was trying to show that Indians could occupy positions of responsibility with credit. He assured them that he would remain the same Patel that he was, even if he had to see His Excellency the Viceroy and members of his Council in his official capacity and hoped that they would allow him to regard such addresses as certificates of their confidence in him. To his own community he said that he was not a believer in castes and always felt and acted as an Indian first and anything else afterwards. In conclusion, he urged upon them not to lay too much emphasis on communal interests as they would be thereby harming their national interests.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL BOARD'S DECISION.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

The local Municipal Board decided this evening to present an address of welcome to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on the 16th instant, 37 voting for and 3 declining to vote.—A. P.

STEAMER "DRAMATIST" ALL RIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A despatch from Port Said says that the steamer "Dramatist" has been surveyed. She has sustained no apparent damage and her cargo is being reshipped. A lighter with about 650 cases of tea sank whilst being towed and stopped traffic in the canal.—Reuter.

TEACHER'S WORK.

REALISE GOD'S KINGDOM ON EARTH.

PROF. WADIA'S ADDRESS TO SURAT CONFERENCE.

The following are the extracts from the presidential address of Prof. P. A. Wadia at the second session of the Bombay Presidency Headmasters and Teachers Educational Conference, Surat.

One of the questions that engages the attention not merely of educationists but of the public at large at present is the question of the Vernaculars and their place in secondary and higher education. There are a few simple facts connected with this question about which there seems to be no room for any controversy, and yet it is just because in the discussion of the question hitherto, these facts have not been explicitly recognised that they can bear repetition and emphasis. In the first place the simplest beginnings of the child's mental development are associated with the language of its parents, its home, and of all who compose the environment in which the child is brought up. Intellectual development in its earlier stages is largely, if not exclusively, dependent on the senses, on a process of visualisation; and this intellectual development is associated with the Vernaculars. When at a latter stage of its mental development the child enters the school, it is necessary to keep up a continuity in mental development by imparting instruction in the Arts and Sciences through the language which constitutes in this manner a part and parcel of the child's life. On the other hand the study of English must have a place and a very important place in the system of school education in our country to-day for various reasons. In the first place English is the language of our rulers. Secondly, it is the language of those with whom most of our trade is carried on. Thirdly, it is the language which has hitherto been instrumental in bringing to us the consciousness of a common life by giving us common ideals and bringing us under the influence of a common political organisation. But whilst the study of English thus naturally occupies an important place in secondary education, does it necessarily follow that instruction in the High Schools in subjects like History, or Geography, or the Sciences should be imparted through the medium of English alone. Such a process involves a double disadvantage so far as the recipients of education are concerned. In the first place, as has often been noticed, there is a duplication of studies; some of the subjects that have already been taught in the Vernacular stage are re-taught through the medium of English, involving a wastage of time and energy. In the second place, with regard to the subject taught for the first time through the medium of English the attention of the student is diverted from the fundamental task of grasping the essentials of the subject to the task of painfully labouring through the meaning of the English words through which the subject is being taught, and very often in the result the child fails to obtain living contact with the facts and principles which make up the subject matter of the study, and gets lost in the use of words and phrases of an abstract character that have no roots in the concrete universe of facts in which the child lives and moves.

WHERE THE DIVERGENCE ARISES.

So far we are on solid ground on which the representatives of different schools of thought find themselves in complete agreement. It is only when we pass on to concrete questions of a different type which face the Bombay University, for example, at present, that divergences arise. Take one of these questions for consideration. The University holds an examination which at present serves a double purpose. It used to be known in the earlier days as the Matriculation Examination. We now call it the School Leaving Certificate Examination. The examination serves as a test for entrance to the College; it also serves as a test at the end of a system of secondary education for those who desire to enter directly on a vocation in life. But unfortunately, for reasons into which we have no time to enter, very many of those students who have no intention of entering the portals of the University for higher education prefer to obtain the certificate in those subjects which qualify for entrance into Colleges—in other words prefer to obtain the matriculation certificate. We have to bear those circumstances in mind when we face the question—should the Vernaculars be recognised as the media of examination at the School Leaving Certificate Examinations? The answer to this question is not simple. In the first place for some time to come at any rate all our University education must be associated with English as the medium of instruction. In the second place, all our High Schools with very few exceptions have for their objective School Leaving Examination as a test for entrance in the University. The subjects taught in huch High Schools in the upper standards are the subjects which would qualify for the Matriculation in the strict sense. The idea that the school might for many of the students mark the close of education as preparatory to life, and that therefore the school should provide an educational equipment which might fit the students to enter life as useful citizens does not seem as yet to have clearly dawned on the minds of those who are in charge of secondary education. And the University has also its own responsibilities in this matter to which it has not been perhaps sufficiently alive.

It has been generally recognised that even for the purposes of the Matriculation Examination the subjects and the courses

(Continued on page 9.)

TEACHER'S WORK.

REALISE GOD'S KINGDOM ON EARTH.

(Continued from page 8.)

laid down by the University are not sufficiently wide and broad-based to equip the students who enter the Colleges for the successful prosecution of higher studies. One might therefore well realise how far short our present School-teaching falls of the ideal of a secondary education which sends out a student as a citizen into the world. What we need to-day is the awakening amongst those who are responsible for the management of secondary education to a sense of the importance of differentiating between two classes of students—those whose school education is to be a stepping-stone to University education, and those on the other hand whose abilities or circumstances preclude them from continuing their studies, and for whom therefore the school marks the close of their educational career. If the task of preparing students for entrance into the Colleges is important, the task of preparing them for entrance into life itself is equally, if not more, important. Unfortunately, it is the first objective that has dominated the minds and activities of those who control secondary education, with the result that those for whom the school is the final stage of education find their own special needs neglected, or find themselves drilled in the subjects and prepared for an examination that are adapted for one specific purpose somewhat alien from their own life purposes.

We therefore plead at any rate in the case of some of the better equipped High Schools, either Government Schools or private institutions for a bifurcation of studies, beginning with the end of the fifth standard, or for that matter at the end of the sixth standard, by means of which students preparing for the matriculation examination in the strict sense would be separated from those who are preparing for entrance into life. Further for the latter class of students the period of studies may be prolonged beyond the final or matriculation standard by a year or two with a view to giving them a broader education of a cultural type which might include the study of English literature, one of the classical languages, also a study of civics equipping them for the duties of citizenship, and a knowledge of the elementary principles of the Sciences. We may then include amongst the optionals for this latter class of students such subjects as commercial theory and practice—accountancy and book-keeping,—drawing and painting, and even practice in mechanical work-shops for such schools as can afford it.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION.

After emphasizing the need for organising the teaching profession, Prof. Wadia said:—We are living to-day in an age of democracy. If democracy means a type of social organisation which should recognise the intrinsic worth of every human soul, and which should provide opportunities for the full development of the best form of life for each according to his capacity, then our educational system must be moulded and re-organised so as to adapt it to the needs of a democracy. The system of primary and secondary education that our country to-day finds itself faced with is a system that reflects not the ideal of a democracy, but one which reproduces in a way the traditional cleavage of society into the privileged and the disinherited classes. I do not for a moment suggest that India should not enjoy as fully as she can the benefits of the system of education that comes to us from the West, with its scientific and cultural heritage, with all the ideas and ideals that a toiling humanity has gathered and harmonised through the ages; but I am pleading for a reasoned adoption of a social purpose for our institutional life in India so far as its bears on our methods of educating the rising generation, so that those who are brought up under it may be equipped for taking their place in the new social order that the future has in promise and may contribute what they can towards the moulding of that order, the pattern of the kingdom that is set up on the hill—the kingdom of God.

To-day he educational institutions in this country are adapted to provide a culture appropriate to those who have to assume the business of leadership and government in the country, or a popular education, which has not yet reached the masses, which appears to provide for a docile mass amenable to leadership in industry and leadership in politics. Its methods reflect an industrial age; they are calculated to turn out human products having the uniformity of reels of cotton thread and yards of standardised cloth. Are we going to accept blindfold these methods of education, and to facilitate by training our rising generation in these methods the spread of a social and economic organisation based not on the purpose of satisfying human needs but on the multiplication of profits for the few by the degradation of the many? or are we going to awaken to the crisis which confronts us and to provide methods of education which will give scope for the development of a many-sided life among our people, which will encourage the exercise of free and original self expression in every possible way so that each child may be enabled to discover its own peculiar vocation in the coming Indian commonwealth? We are to-day perhaps at the parting of the ways; we have heard during the last few years of "National education" without having had any clear vision; there are searchings of the heart amongst very many of us; we have been challenging directly or implicitly the methods of education in our primary and secondary schools. Shall we set about earnestly devising for our national purposes an institutional scheme which while it draws upon the West for all that is great, and good and beautiful, in the shape of the Sciences and the Arts blends with it the freedom and the discipline of the larger life of social service and creative work?

It is not for me on this occasion to enter into the details of a scheme of primary and secondary education that is to be infused with the enthusiasm of a new social order; but the broad outlines ought to be plain and self-evident to all who can rise above the idol worship of the present social and economic order. In any such scheme of education, every boy and girl should be trained in the first instance to contribute his share to the fundamental needs of human life; the kitchen, the workshop, the field and the garden must rank on the same level as the class room where history or geography is to be taught. Not that every child is to be brought up to become an expert in all these occupations; but that every child is to be brought into touch with and to have a living direct experience of agricultural processes, of cooking, of spinning and weaving, sewing and carpentry and pottery, so that when these children grow up, they grow up into a vivid sense of the responsibilities of social life and realise that the provision of the necessaries of life to every individual is the fundamental duty of society and that each must contribute in his own way to the total production of these necessaries, if society is to discharge this duty. Our school education has been hitherto largely literary; we readily admit the truth of the adage that grammar or poetry or philosophy will not enable us to bake our bread and clothe ourselves against the rigour of cold; but we are not equally ready to admit the implications of the adage—that all the achievements of the arts and the sciences and philosophy, are based upon the previous satisfaction of the fundamental needs of life, and that if we do not desire to tolerate a social scheme which multiplies profits at the cost of the perpetual fear of starvation for the many, we must be prepared and trained each one of us in his own way and to the extent of his powers to regard the production of the necessaries of life as a first charge upon our individual activities.

But secondly, this emphasis laid upon the crafts and industrial arts in the school discipline has another and a larger purpose behind it; education is for life, and the joy and wealth of life lie in the free activity of self-expression by each individual member of society, either by and through his own individual efforts or through co-operation with his fellows, and if education is for life in this sense, the inclusion of the crafts in our school and schools curricula, both primary and secondary, will provide opportunities for discovering and encouraging the peculiar creative aptitude of each child, and for the play of these aptitudes in later life when the child grows into the fulness of his powers. Herein lies the essence of the philosophy of the *charkha*—but it is not the introduction of the spinning wheel alone for which we are pleading—we are pleading for the introduction of every possible craft whether it be wood carving, or cookery, clay modelling or violin playing, designing or verse making, which will, whilst it satisfies a social want, make life worth living for the individual.

SOCIAL VISION.

But we must also remember that we need to introduce into our schools something more vital than properly devised curricula and methods of education. We want the power of the social vision that will mould the emotions and discipline the desire and affections so that work becomes a source of pleasurable activity and social service; freedom is the privilege of man and the condition for the efflorescence of life with all its potentialities; and no one can deny to another the privileges of life without stunting and degrading his own. But freedom pre-supposes leisure, and leisure for all is an achievement that is only possible if every individual is brought up to believe that society has claims on his services, because it guarantees to him the necessities of life, and that it is only by contributing part of his daily life and time to such necessary work that he can make possible for himself and all his fellows the freedom and the leisure which foster the fulness of life.

Our schools have hitherto suffered because they have concentrated their attention on the development of the intellect, forgetting that life is more than intellect, and also because they have been lacking the vision that alone can prevent the enormous wastage of the human resources that follows upon a policy of drift. We have allowed ourselves to drift so far in matters of education, as in matters of economic policy and social organization. Whatever else a system of "National education" may mean, it must at least mean a system pervaded by a purpose and organised for an ideal; it must be based upon spiritual foundations; it must regard life as a sacrament; and the men and women who go forth into the world with such equipment as our "National education" can provide, must be disciplined into the creed that all work is social, dedicated to the group which has made them what they are, and equipped them for entering upon the larger life; that all work is therefore sacred, work that feeds and clothes our fellows as much as work that contributes to their intellectual and moral uplift.

For education is a process of unfolding of the personality of each child, and the personality, the self, the soul, is more than intellect; it is a harmony in final expression of all the many-sided aspects of our life; and therefore, education is as wide and as deep as life itself. It begins with birth and it ends with that transfiguration of our physical existence that we call death. The home, the nursery, the street, the school are all alike in infancy the means of growth of the flowering of life's potentialities, and the school teacher's place in this process is one of no mean order; he has the making of a future social order in his hands; he can so nurse and water the tender plants that when they grow they may flower into a harmony of individual wills co-operating each in its own way towards the fulfilment of a purpose that reaches as far out beyond the human gardener's vision as the life of the plants is beyond his powers of limited control. To all who are gathered here as members of the teaching profession, if I can claim to have any conviction of my own to impart, it is the simple conviction that to them Providence has entrusted a great and responsible work, and that they should rise to the sense of this responsibility. That work is the work of all men and women in this world, but the opportunities given to teachers are greater than those given to the rest of us—that work is the work of realising God's kingdom on earth, here and now. The new Social Order—and God's kingdom is nothing less than the new Social Order—pre-supposes a change of hearts a new birth, and the tender heart and pliant emotions of the young offer heart promise of the kingdom's advent which the teacher can seize far more effectively than the social reformer and the statesmen in a League of Nations. Shall we rise to the occasion, and glorify the name of God?

FAILURE OF LORD READING.

At a public meeting on Wednesday presided over by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., speeches were made on the subject of "Failure of Lord Reading's Viceroyalty."

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN NAGPUR.

ASSOCIATION TO IMPART MILITARY TRAINING.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 12.

A meeting of the prominent citizens of Nagpur was held here yesterday under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Raghojirao Bhonsale and it was decided to form a Nagpur Sports Association with objects to promote physical culture, to encourage horsemanship, to revive indigenous manly sports and lastly to popularise drill and musketry practice. Among those present were Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Dr. Monje, Rao Bahadurs Rambavale and Dhoble and others. Raja Bahadur Raghojirao Bhonsale has been elected as patron and Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsle as president. A small committee consisting of Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Pandit Vivian Bose, Principal, Law College, and Barrister Deshmukh, was appointed to frame rules and regulations. It is understood that the above association contemplates taking full advantage of the facilities provided for under the Arms Act to impart military training to Indian youths.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS AT SHOLAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 14.

The Sholapur Congress Committee elections were held on Wednesday. Keen competition took place between the no-changers and the Swarajists. The new four anna franchise was freely availed of on both the sides. The no-changers and the Independents captured most of the seats for the district, provincial and Congress delegations Mr. Jaju, no-changer leader was elected by an overwhelming majority as President.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

NEW BRANCH AT SHIRPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

A new branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was opened by Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud at Shirpur on the afternoon on Sunday, the 11th instant. The first branch of the Bank for the West Khandesh district was opened three years ago at Dhulia, and another was opened last year at Dondaicha. There is a larger number of well-established agricultural co-operative credit societies in the central and northern parts of the district than in the Southern and Dondaich was to these societies a more easily accessible and convenient centre than Dhulia, the District town. Of the talukas served by the Branch at Dondaich, one was Shirpur which forms the northern boundary of the district and lies across the river Tapti. Shirpur itself is a small town of some commercial importance having a few cotton gins and a press; and at a meeting held there in the month of August which was attended by local residents and representatives of co-operative societies a request was addressed to the Provincial Bank to open a branch at Shirpur for the convenience of societies in the taluka. In response to this demand, the Board of Directors decided to open the Branch at the commencement of the present cotton season and the opening ceremony was performed at the local Municipal Hall in the presence of a large gathering of about 400 persons, including representatives from most of the societies in the neighbourhood. Among those present were Messrs. M. C. Kelkar, V. L. Mehta, R. W. Patwardhan, R. N. Mehta, R. B. Wadekar, L. G Gokhale, the Taluka Mamlatdar and the President of the Municipality.

In requesting Rao Bahadur Garud to preside at the public meeting held after the ceremony, Mr. N. C. Kelkar stated that it was a definite part of the policy of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Bank to make banking facilities available at centres of local trade and commerce to which members of societies could resort frequently and conveniently.

After formally declaring open the Branch of the Bank, Rao Bahadur Garud delivered an interesting address. He first congratulated the Board of the Bank on the promptness with which they had met the demand of the Taluka, which he was commissioned to convey to the Board, and he hoped that now that the Taluka had a branch in its midst both agriculturists and the urban classes would not fail to take advantage, in the fullest measure, of the facilities it would provide. He was glad that the number of societies in the Taluka was on the increase; it was about 25 now with total resources not exceeding two lakhs. But he was sure that with a centre for work established in their midst there would be considerable development in the near future. For the urban classes he suggested the formation of an urban bank as the Provincial Bank could not deal with individuals. But expansion alone was not sufficient; it was necessary to ensure that progress in number should be accompanied by improvement in quality. The chief desideratum for the agricultural classes was to have their productivity improved and to increase their earning capacity. There should indeed be proper use made of all advances taken from societies for legitimate agricultural purposes and agricultural methods must also be improved. Rao Bahadur Garud then placed before the meeting the results of his own experience and observations in three important matters, the introduction of pure varieties of seed, the use of cake manure and the adoption of the dry blanketting method of farming. The result of the adoption of all these improvements would be considerably to add to the annual income from cotton and other crops and thus to strengthen the economic position of agriculturists.

STRENGTHENING THE MORAL BACKBONE.

Unless organized efforts were made—as he was confident they would be by all connected with the Bank and with co-operation in the district—the provision of credit facilities might not prove so advantageous as they all desired. Rao Bahadur Garud regretted the fact that the current season's crop was poor being about six annas, and it might hence be difficult for agriculturists to meet their obligations in full. He was hopeful, however, that the Board of the Bank would be quite ready to see agriculturists in the Taluka through their difficulties and grant postponements wherever necessary. In fact, he believed the best service which the Bank had rendered to the district and would render in future was to strengthen the moral backbone of agriculturists in times of scarcity and famine and he regarded the co-operative credit organization under the Bank as a splendid insurance against famine. While thus useful for protection in times of distress, the organization was also of help in promoting schemes for land improvement well-digging and installation of pumping plants and the development of secondary industries. Rao Bahadur Garud hoped the new Branch would be energetic in undertaking these various activities and up by again urging all to make it a success.

Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, Manager of the Bank, followed with a brief history of the Bank and explained its constitution and lines of working and enumerated the various facilities which would be made available at the Bank. Mr. R. W. Patwardhan, Assistant Registrar, Khandesh Division, congratulated the Taluka on its enterprising spirit and on its good fortune in having secured a banking institution at the doors of the people. Mr. R. B. Wadekar spoke on the need for self-help and local initiative and urged societies to raise as much local capital as possible before drawing funds from outside. Short speeches were then made by representatives of agricultural societies on subjects such as the liquidation of old debts, the supply of cotton seed, the joint sale of cotton and the fixation of members' normal credits on the basis of agricultural requirements. The last-named subjects aroused considerable interest in view of the feeling prevailing in Khandesh that the limits for loans are arbitrarily fixed and do not permit of the larger agriculturists being financed adequately through their societies. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Rao Bahadur Garud as also to the local leaders who had helped in making the function a success. On the motion of the President of the Local Municipality, a resolution was also adopted requesting Rao Bahadur Garud to convey to the Board of Directors of the Provincial Bank the thanks of all those assembled for their prompt action in responding to the demand for the opening of a Branch. The gathering then dispersed after partaking of light refreshments served in the municipal grounds.

WHO WILL SUCCEED SIR A. RAHIM?

EX-MINISTAR GHAZNAVI?

There is a persistent rumour says "Forward" in well-informed circles that two ex-Ministers of Bengal, Khan Bahadur Nawab Nawab Ali Choudhuri and Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, are trying for the 'Gudee' of the Executive Councillor of the Government of Bengal shortly to be vacated by the retirement of Sir Abdur Rahim. It is understood that chances are in favour of the latter gentleman.

MR. FRED BRAMELY.

DIES IN HIS SLEEP AT AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.

An "Englishman" special cable:—

Mr. Fred Bramley died in his sleep.

He represented the Trade Union Congress at the Conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour Socialist International, which yesterday unanimously adopted his proposal to conduct from November 15 to mid December special propaganda for the general ratification of the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention. The conference appointed a joint committee on migration problems, especially in relation to unemployment, and passed a resolution protesting against the "criminal practices of Fascism in Italy," denouncing the Italian Government's restriction of trade union rights solely to the Fascist labour organisation, and declaring that such practices would place Italy outside the pale of civilised nations.

BELGIAN KING HONOURS VICEROY

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, before leaving Simla, conferred on His Excellency the Viceroy with the assent of His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopald, which is the highest distinction he can bestow. The action of His Majesty the King of the Belgians must be regarded as a signal compliment not only to His Excellency the Viceroy, but through him to the people of India.—A. P.

HAUNTED HOUSES—WITCH-CRAFT and POSSESSED PERSONS

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FORT ..... BOMBAY.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM:

(Continued from page 6.)

change was 1s. 4d. The Indian producer must follow suit i.e. the Indian Mill must also reduce its selling prices by 12½ per cent. I would now ask my readers to carefully consider the above equation. They will see that if 12½ per cent. is reduced from one side of the equation, viz. the sale proceeds 12½ per cent. must also be reduced from every item on the other side in order that the equation may still hold good. The problem before the Mill-owner, therefore, is

1. to reduce 12½ per cent. from each of the nine items on the left side of the equation, and if this be impossible,
2. to reduce more than 12½ per cent. from such items as are amenable to reduction, so that the reduction may in the aggregate amount to 12½ per cent. on the whole.

Reduction of Profits.

Let us now see which items are amenable to reduction!

1. and 2 raw material and stores will be automatically 12½ per cent. cheaper.

3. power cost cannot be reduced if it is electric, and cannot be appreciably reduced if it is coal, because the largest part of the cost of coal is Railway freight.

4. labour cannot be easily reduced without strikes. Strikes mean disorganization and losses from standing charges, so the mill-owner comes to a reduction of labour only with great reluctance and only when very hard pressed, although I know that the layman thinks otherwise.

5. Depreciation cannot be reduced as the block account is fixed.

6. Interest charges will not be reduced in the case of Debenture moneys, and will be actually increased in the case of Working Capital moneys.

7. Rates, Taxes and Insurance cannot be appreciably reduced.

8. Excise Duty will be automatically reduced pro rata to selling price.

9. Profits—This is the only item capable of unlimited reduction and can go to zero or even be a minus quantity i.e. even turn into a loss.

If my above remarks are carefully followed, it will be seen that

Cost of Power
Cost of Depreciation
Cost of Interest charges
Rates Taxes, and Insurance

cannot be reduced or reduced appreciably. Therefore, when the mill-owner tries to reduce his cost, he has only two items left

Cost of Labour
Profits

and consequently the whole pressure exerted by the exchange manipulation necessarily falls on these two items.

Profits go first, not because the mill-owner does not care for his own interest, but because it is the only item that offers no resistance to reduction, and, besides this every mill-owner is used to and prepared for bad times coming every few years, and thinks this is one of the bad periods. He hopes the tide will turn soon, as it has so often done before and courageously holds on. He fails to see that the fall in the prices of his goods brought about by Exchange is a permanent fall, and that he will have to face re-organisation of his capital sooner or later.

However, as I say he courageously goes on as long as he can, but it is never very long because his banker or financier will not allow him to do it. The first year that a loss is shown, the financier makes difficulties about renewing loans. He insists both on cutting down the Loan and on charging a higher rate. If the second year shows a further loss, the financier becomes anxious to withdraw all his monies before the concern makes further losses. This finally forces many concerns into liquidation. The mill-owner is, therefore, soon made to see the necessity of showing reasonable profits on the working of his mill, not so much with a view to dividends for his shareholders as with a view to preserve and strengthen his own financial standing, so that he may continue to get the necessary finance on reasonable terms.

Compression of Labour.

As the raising of prices is not a thing in his power, he turns to the second of the above two items amenable to compression viz. Labour. It is this stage that we have now reached in the cotton mill industry in Bombay. A reduction of 20 per cent. in the War allowance for high cost of living is what is proposed. This comes to about 11½ per cent. only on the total earnings (the wage plus the War allowance) of the mill hand. If my readers will turn to the exanition of a mill's working that I have given, they will see that labour is *only one* of the nine items, and the reduction necessitated by the manipulation of Exchange was 12½ per cent. on account of *the labour item alone*. As, however, the two items of Labour and Profits have to bear not only their own burdens, but also the burdens of those other items that could not be reduced, as also the further burden of the one item (interest) that will actually increase, it will be easy to see that

both Labour and Profits must each make a much greater sacrifice than 12½ per cent.

Therefore, if the present Exchange manipulation is made permanent and 1s. 6d. becomes the established rate for the Rupee still greater sacrifices will have to be made by the two items—labour and profit—i.e. by the worker and the finder of the capital.

As further reduction of profits means withdrawal of finance, we must also be prepared for many more insolvencies and liquidations of our industrial concerns. Already mills are closing down in spite of the resolution for reduction of wages. Our Labour Leaders wonder why. They think it a sort of breach of faith on the part of the owners to shut down altogether after labour had consented to a sacrifice of the 11½ per cent. of its wages. They do not see that wages is not everything. A cotton mill requires many lacs of money for working capital, and if a mill finds it impossible to get this, it must shut down. It has no option. As a concern which is losing money cannot get such finance, it follows that for a mill to go on, profits are as essential a factor as labour.

Insolvencies and Liquidations.

The insolvencies and liquidations, the shutting down of factories that we have been witnessing for the past two-three years are not anything unexpected. *They are the necessary results of the manipulations carried on in order to raise the rate of Exchange.* Professor Jevons with admirable frankness told us to expect

"*abnormal tightening of the money market, forced realizations of stocks of goods, fall of commodity prices and suspension of commercial firms.*"

and said that if Government was not careful

"*a commercial crisis was possible*"

We see these things now happening daily before our very eyes. Government spokesmen are not as brutally frank as Prof Jevons. They glibly talk of all this being temporary and assure us that things would soon get readjusted to the new level of exchange, and then life would go on normally as before. They perhaps do not understand the full significance of such readjustments, although we have it on the authority of Prof. Jevons that Sir Malcolm Hailey recoiled at the prospect—"appeared to be seized with undue alarm at the "possible results of deflation" is how the worthy Professor puts it.

We have now seen how the raising of Exchange affects the Indian producer both primary and secondary. Sir Basil Blackett calls the effects temporary. So is an epidemic. After it goes, those that are left carry on as before, but those that were struck are dead and gone, and their wives and children starve. To these, the effect is not temporary. Similarly, the exchange epidemic will strike down many of our business concerns and many of our industries. Those that are left will soon forget the black days as they did after 1895-1900, but to the thousands out of employment to the thousands that starve and die, it will be a black memory.

If any one were to suggest that an epidemic should be artificially introduced into a big city to kill off the slum population, he would be considered fit for a lunatic asylum. Yet an economic epidemic is artificially introduced into the trade and industries of India, and there are so many victims, but nobody protests, because nobody seems to understand what it is that really ails our industries to-day.

(To be continued.)

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TRIBHUVAN ROAD LIQUOR SHOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am desired by my committee to inform that the shop is mainly allowed by the Excise Commissioner to be opened on the Tribhuvan Road, despite all that is done and said. Such opening is unjustifiable on the following grounds:—

1 The licensee was bound to approach the committee on or before the 5th of October under Commissioner's order 17-38/25. He acted totally in contravention of it—yet he is allowed to occupy the site on the Tribhuvan Road. The Excise authorities were kept informed of the licensee's failure to confirm to the Commissioner's instruction. But all in vain.

2 One wonders as to what influences were brought to bear upon the Commissioner so that he should not have minded his—the violation of his instructions by the licensee. Where is the prestige of the Commissioner's order when he does not care to see it enforced on the licensee?

3 The conditions however improper, were not disobeyed by the Committee. The Committee's co-operation was to be responsive to that of the licensee's.

4 Knowing the lodgings of the prominent members of the Committee the licensee had not the goodness to approach them but on the other hand evaded to see any of them and gave a tall notice to the Secretary of the Committee through his solicitor. The notice is dated 21st September, posted on the 23rd, and directed to a wrong and unwarranted address so that the time allowed by the Commissioner to find another site was wantonly wasted.

5 The Secretary of the Committee got the solicitor's letter on the 30th of September, and immediately he wrote to him asking to carry the instructions of the Commissioner's order under which alone his client had title to occupy the Tribhuvan Road site. The licensee simply killed time with folded hands and showed no signs of even formal co-operation.

6 The licensee's notice was insulting where the committee was asked to furnish a list of all suitable sites for his liquor shop in Girgaon, which were to be free from objection.

7 And that too with particulars. This was neither the "litera legis" nor the "sentemia legis" of the aforesaid order of the Commissioner. It not the attitude of the licensee one of driving sheep on camel's back?

8 On hearing that the shop was allowed to be opened the following wires have been sent immediately to the Excise authorities.

The Commissioner.—

Your letter 17-38/25.—licensee not approaching Committee—I approached his solicitor—not co operated accompanied neither Liquor Shop opened despite to-day. Pray suspend license.

The Minister of Excise, 6-10-25

My telegram 5th September—licensee has opened liquor shop to-day. Pray intervene suspend licencee—Hold inquiry—permit deputation.

Rao Bahadur Pai, Chowpatty.

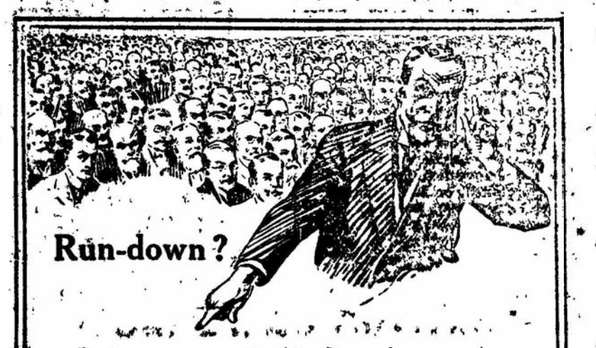
9 A public meeting will soon be convened to protest against and resent the decision of Government in this matter. The committee will try to exhaust every avenue of constitutional agitation on this specific question.

All we aim is that the Government should say what they mean and mean what they say. If they mean to propagate drink evil let them say so. If they want to discourage liquor by gradual prohibition, let them do it. All people cannot be deceived for all time.

I hope that these grounds will weigh with the Minister of Excise and he will grant an early redress.—Yours, etc.

S. V. PHADNIS.
Selretary to the Committee, etc.

Dated, October 8.



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A SURVIVING RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The Ahmednagar Rashtriya Pathashala is one of the comparatively few National Schools that have survived all the difficulties, financial, political and other, that befell the National Education movement simultaneously some two or three years ago. The workers of this school have still kept up their initial enthusiasm and spirit of self-sacrifice. They provide, in addition to the essentials of academic instruction, physical, moral and industrial training including spinning and weaving. They have struggled hard to maintain Mahatmaji's ideals of National Education to the best of their capacity. Messrs. Nanshir and Satha, two workers of the school, have arrived in Bombay with some student volunteers for Diwali collections. We hope they will not go back disappointed.

THE INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The life-members of the Indian Education Society propose collecting funds during the Diwali holidays in Bombay. Various bazaars will be visited by their volunteers with appeals and tickets to be given to the contributors. The life-members and teachers will try their best first to see the leaders of respective bazaars and then proceed with the collection.

The Society's schools are thriving beyond expectation and the urgent need is for suitable buildings. Building plans are ready and a couple of lakh of rupees are needed to complete the work. The required sum can easily be obtained in Bombay provided charities are directed in this direction. Every rupee paid towards this fund will be well utilised.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during the week in parts of Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. It was beneficial to standing crops. More rain is still generally needed for rabi sowing. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress in parts of Deccan, Karnatak and Konkan, where there is sufficient moisture. Picking of cotton has commenced in parts of Sind, Deccan and Baroda. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient except in Sind where water in canals is insufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

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Constituents desiring to have direct telegrams from our foreign Agents should negotiate with us.

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HIGH COURT.

SOLICITORS AT LAW.

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED NEGLECT OF DUTY.

The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, an attorney of the High Court, against Hormusji Bejonji Banaji, another attorney, claiming various sums aggregating about Rs. 57,000 in respect of alleged neglect of duty on the part of the defendant as the plaintiff's servant.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Messrs. Coltman Kemp and Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors appeared for the plaintiff; while the Advocate General with Messrs. Bahadurji and Pettigara, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff was the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co. after the death of his father the late Mr. Nanu Kothare in 1913. The defendant who was at first articled to the late Mr. Nanu was, after his passing the solicitors' examination, taken up as an assistant in the same firm on a salary of Rs. 250 per month in 1908. In July 1915, there was agreement of partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant, but their relative position under it is a point in dispute. According to the plaintiff, the defendant was a servant on a monthly salary of Rs. 500, while the latter claimed that he was a partner and was to receive the fixed salary in lieu of his share of profits, though he was not to be responsible for any losses or liabilities of the firm. In the beginning of 1916, the plaintiff had a carriage accident, as a result of which he had to absent himself from office for some time. Thereafter he remained ill-off and on, and his attendance was marked by long and frequent intervals of absence. From the beginning of 1920 he was able to attend office more regularly, though he was not able to do any sustained work. Subsequently the relations between them became strained, because, according to the plaintiff, the defendant was settling bills with clients without giving him an opportunity to see if it was a fair settlement. Ultimately on 31st July 1921, the defendant left the plaintiff's firm, and after some time joined the firm of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas where he still continues.

ALLEGED BREACH OF DUTY.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant settled bills with clients for sums which were quite inadequate, and was thereby guilty of a breach of his implied contract and of his duty to exercise reasonable care and still in the discharge of his duties as the plaintiff's servant and to serve him faithfully. Even if the defendant was a partner, his conduct was in breach of his implied contract to be just and faithful to the plaintiff and to render true account and full information of all things affecting the partnership. In any case, the plaintiff maintained, the defendant was liable for damages in respect of the loss caused to the plaintiff by his neglect of duty.

The plaintiff further stated that a rich client, Mulji Haridas, owed him Rs. 26,000 in respect of an outstanding bill of costs for professional work done by the firm. Mulji was to receive Rs. 24,898 from Mr. Moos the Receiver in respect of another transaction. Mr. Moos had sent a receipt for the amount to be countersigned by the firm as his attorneys. The defendant counter-signed the receipt and returned it to Mr. Moos who then sent him a cheque drawn in favour of Mulji. The defendant gave the cheque to Mulji, though the plaintiff had a legal right of lien (retaining) over the cheque as a security for the payment by Mulji of his outstanding bill. plaintiff stated that the defendant acted improperly in depriving him of his lien, which was prejudicial to his interests.

The defendant denied the plaintiff's claim, and stated that owing to the latter's illness and inability to carry on business independently he managed practically all the work of the firm. When the plaintiff admitted the defendant as a partner, it was distinctly understood that the defendant was to have absolute discretion in dealing with clients including settling their bills. He further stated that the firm usually did not charge any profit to the friends and relatives of members or assistants of the firm, and only charged out-of-pocket expenses. The plaintiff used to examine books of account and kept himself well acquainted with the work done and the settlement of bills. Until the month of July 1921, he never raised any objection to the settlement of bills, and by reason of that acquiescence, he was not entitled to raise any objection now, even if he had otherwise a right to do so. The defendant denied that he had been guilty of any breach of contract or duty, or that the firm had suffered any loss by his conduct.

During the hearing of the suit, which lasted about 3 weeks both the parties were subjected to lengthy cross-examination.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in course of a lengthy judgment, observed that if the plaintiff had exercised proper care in the selection of the items in respect of which claims were made, they would have been considerably reduced and the hearing of the case would not have been prolonged as it has been. It was, however, satisfactory that owing to the wise discretion exercised by his counsel it was possible to restrict the case to a comparatively small number of items. There was no suggestion against the defendant that by giving concessions to clients in settling bills he has benefitted himself pecuniarly at the cost of the plaintiff or that he had dishonestly received any money in consideration of such concessions.

Dealing with the legal position of the parties in relation to each other, his Lordship said that under section 239 of the Indian Contract Act, it was essential to constitute a partnership that there must be an agreement between the parties not only to combine their property labour or skill in some business, but also to share the profits between them. On a proper construction of the agreement in this case, his Lordship held that the defendant was not a partner but a servant: But whatever the actual relationship, it made no practical difference as in regard to the facts of this case. If the defendant was a partner, it would be his duty under Section 257 of the Contract Act to carry on the business for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things to his partner. Even if the defendant was not a partner, he would have all the powers as an agent which a partner could exercise, as he was held out as a partner. As an agent in that position he would be bound, under Section 211 of the Contract Act, to conduct the business according to the directions given by the plaintiff, and if he acted otherwise and any loss were sustained, he would have to make it good to his principal, the paintiff. He was also bound to act with reasonable diligence and to use such skill as he possessed.

His Lordship next dealt with the point of the defendant's discretion in settling bills. His Lordship said that there was no express contract or agreement about the way in which the defendant was to settle bills, but the correspondence that passed between them before the agreement of partnership was entered into threw some light on this point. This question must be determined with particular reference to the defendant's course of conduct and to his position in the firm. It seemed to his Lordship that upto 1919 during the period when the plaintiff was frequently absent, the defendant was placed in such a position that he had to exercise his discretion without taking the plaintiff's instructions. But from the beginning of 1920 the plaintiff used to go to office and also to attend to business so far as his health permitted. During that period if any large abatement was to be allowed in the bills or if any settlement for out-of-pocket costs had to be made, it was necessary for the defendant to submit the bills to the plaintiff before actually settling them. Further, when the position was clear that the defendant was to leave the firm, there would be the consideration that the concessions which he would allow to the clients practically at the cost of the plaintiff might have the effect, though he might not intend it, of attracting the clients away from the plaintiff's firm to him when he would join another firm. The defendant would be reasonably expected to take into account that possible or even probable effect as a matter of duty.

EFFECT OF ACQUIESCENCE.

Regarding the defendant's contention that the plaintiff having acquiesced in the settlements of the bills, he was now estopped from making any claim, his Lordship referred to the following passage in De Bussche vs. Alt (8 Chancery Division, p. 286): "When once the act is completed without any knowledge or assent on the part of the person whose right is infringed, a right of action has then vested in him, which at all events, as a general rule, cannot be divested without accord and satisfaction or release under seal. Mere submission to the injury for any time short of the period limited by statute for the enforcement of the right of action cannot take away such right, although under the name of laches it may afford a ground for refusing relief undersome particular circumstances."

In the present case, his Lordship continued, though the plaintiff was unable to attend to business upto 1919 on account of his prolonged ailment, still it could not have been beyond his knowledge that the bills as they became due had to be settled, and were in fact settled by the defendant during that time. He had an opportunity of looking into these settlements. If he allowed without any objection the settlements during that period when the defendant alone was in charge of the office practically, he could not be fairly allowed to make a claim in respect of loses which might have resulted in consequence of such settlements. Having regard to the circumstances of the case, even though under article 90 of the Indian Limitation Act so long as the actual knowledge of a particular settlement was not proved the claim may not be time barred, it seemed to his Lordship that to allow the claims in respect of those settlements in 1923 would be unfair to the defendant. His Lordship, therefore, disallowed the plaintiff's claims in respect of items upto 1919 on the ground of laches. As regards the subsequent period each item must be considered on its merits, and where it could not be proved that the plaintiff consented to the settlement, the nature of the settlement must be considered with a view to see whether the defendant could be held liable in respect of it.

His Lordship then examined in details the various items after 1919, and allowed some of them passing a decree for Rs. 1,290 in respect of them in favour of the plaintiff.

Regarding the plaintiff's objection to the defendant having allowed the sum of Rs 24,898 to be paid to Mulji Haridas, his Lordship said that in doing so the defendant acted deliberately in a manner injurious to the interests of the plaintiff. The defendant was aware of the circumstances and his duty was clear. It was, however, not easy to decide what loss the plaintiff had sustained in consequence of this loss of lien. His Lordship, therefore, thought it sufficient to declare that the defendant was liable to indemnify the plaintiff if any sum in respect of this bill remained unpaid by Mulji Haridas.

His Lordship further observed that though in the agreement of partnership there was a clause as to arbitration, it was unfortunate that the parties had not resorted to that course. The nature of the dispute was such that it could have been settled by arbitration with far less loss of time and money to the parties.

On the question of costs, his Lordship directed that the defendant should pay one-fourth of the plaintiff's costs while the latter should pay three-fourths of the former's costs, that being the proportion of the items on which each party has won.

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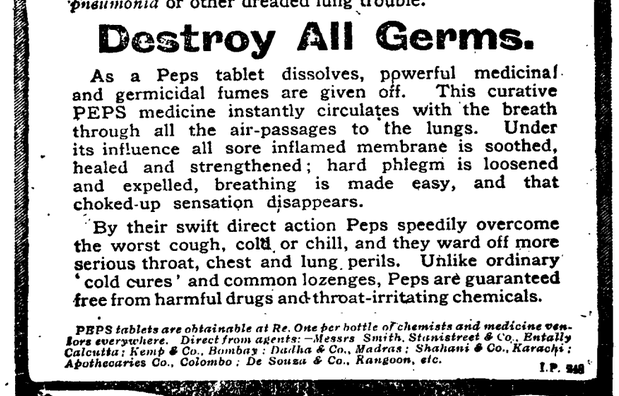

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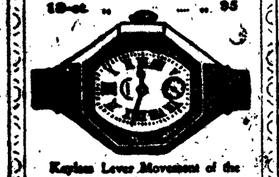

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